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# Men *of* Achievement

## ESSEX COUNTY

*By*

FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN, M.A.

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## PREFACE

HE cry today is for PERSONALITY.

But at no time in the history of civilization was it more difficult to mould real personalities than now. We live in a world where everything is standardized—methods of production, factory work, office duties, means of transportation, homes and home economics, education and systems of education. As a result of these conditions ninety per cent. of society are *vicarious personalities*.

In the olden days, before the multiplication of material things, the spirit of spontaneity, initiative, creativeness and individualism manifested itself in every sphere. Those were the days of *real personalities*.

Yet the world seeks for PERSONALITY. Hence the tremendous demand for BIOGRAPHY.

In the men whose achievements are told in the following pages there will be found the fibre of character; and since the foundation for the upbuilding of personality is the combination of mental and moral qualities, stamped by training, application and habits, I submit Volume 2 of "Men of Achievement" with confidence.

FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN.

Tecumseh, Ontario, July 1, 1929







## HON. WILLIAM COSTELLO KENNEDY, P.C., M.P.

THERE was published in 1924, by the Hunter-Rose Company, of Toronto, a brief biographical sketch of the life of the late Honourable William Costello Kennedy. Although coming from the pen of the deceased minister's life-long friend, George W. Rose, of Toronto, the sketch is not panegyric in style or form; what was foremost in the author's mind was the preservation of some of the many tributes that were paid to the memory of W. C. Kennedy by public men and the press, and also of the acutely penetrative funeral oration delivered by Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin, of Sandwich—now of The Little Flower of Roses shrine, at Royal Oak, Michigan—during the solemn high mass at St. Alphonsus Church, in Windsor.

This beautiful 24-page brochure is still extant.

W. C. Kennedy was forty-nine years of age when he began his short—yes, too short—political career. Although always active in the conduct and management of political campaigns from early in life, first in Toronto, where he was at one time President of the Young Men's Liberal Club, and later in Essex County, it was not until 1913 that he became a party candidate. Chosen by a Liberal convention in that year, in anticipation of an election after the expiration of the Parliament elected in 1911, he remained in the field until the War Times Elections of 1917. At various times he held conspicuous offices

in the commercial, educational, charitable and patriotic organizations of the city, so that when relieved of business responsibilities, he was approached to enter the political field, he brought to his candidature an exceptional range of vision and experience along the lines most likely to make his entry a successful one. He had several years since retired from active business life and was in a position of independence. He was thus prepared to give to his constituency and to his country, all his time, energy, and talents.

His leap, in the brief period of four years, to the incumbency of one of Canada's most important ministerial assignments was a glowing tribute to his administrative genius and political sagacity. It was more: from the viewpoint of Canadian history, this rapid rise will long remain an uncommon occurrence. Yet few men have assumed a task of the enormity of that to which W. C. Kennedy was summoned in 1921 better equipped than he was.

Canada is like all other democracies. Tenure of office therein is neither stable nor continuous. Changes of administration and discontinuity of policies are the chief characteristics of her system of government. Yet that scheme of government is by far the best. It leaves the Philosophers to their philosophy, the Utopians to their fantastic theories, the Aristocrats to their pretentious summits, the so-called Sages to their dreams, and it brings to the fore men of the masses, men who have developed wisdom from the practices rather than from the theories of life, men who have earned the right to regulate, govern and administer, by virtue of their own personal experiences in contact with the vast problems of competition, struggle for existence, and contests for supremacy in the commercial and professional field. Such was W. C. Kennedy.

The Hon. W. C. Kennedy was born in Ottawa, August 27, 1868, the son of William Kennedy and Julia (Costello) Kennedy. He received his education in the Roman Catholic Separate Schools and the De LaSalle Institute of Toronto. He began his business career at the age of twenty,

in the offices of the London and Canadian Loan Corporation of Canada, at Toronto, with which he remained until 1897, when he accepted the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the Walker Oil and Gas Company, at Walkerville, Ont. Through his association with this company he later became identified with the Windsor Gas Company, where he also filled the office of Secretary-Treasurer, and of which he became President, after a period of ten years. He was still holding that high executive post when the stock and holdings of the Windsor Gas Company were sold, in 1913, to British and American capitalists.

As stated in a preceding paragraph, few men, in Canada, have entered public life with a wider range of vision and experience than the late Mr. Kennedy. In the legislative halls of Ontario—where he was a page in the 84's—he learned something of statesmen and statesmanship, of parliament and parliamentary usages; at the age of twenty he was initiated into the world of finance, and at thirty into the still larger arena of corporation business and management. To a man of such mental and intellectual aptness as he, these associations were so many opportunities for durable performance.

But transcending above these commercial, financial and industrial connections was Mr. Kennedy's personality and character. A man of fine and distinguished appearance, possessing a rare amount of personal magnetism, he commanded respect and inspired confidence; on the other hand, the generosity of his nature and the warmth of his enthusiasms engendered friendships that neither time nor circumstances could dissolve; again, his innate tolerance, irrespective of creed, class, or race, invited a trust and a reliance the blessings of which are still felt in the City of Windsor. Either as President of the Windsor Board of Trade (now the Border Chamber of Commerce), or as member of the Windsor Board of Education, or as member of the Council of Ojibway, or as President of the Children's Aid, or as head of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, his advice was continually sought and his guidance eagerly looked for. This attitude of fairness and tolerance was

also manifest in his earlier activities, as a political campaigner, and as a promoter of sports and athletics, his prowess in which is still remembered in Toronto.

But his real hour did not strike until 1917, when Sir Robert Borden formed his Union Government and appealed to the people on the issue of conscription. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Leader of the Liberal Party, opposed that policy, and Mr. Kennedy stood back of his chief on that momentous question. He had as opponent in what was then Essex North, Colonel E. S. Wigle, a genial personality and a tower of strength in political circles. The main issue in the election was a vexatious one, but Mr. Kennedy faced it with so much sober-mindedness and dignity that the resident electorate of the constituency elected him by a large majority. Even the balloting of the soldiers overseas did not affect the result, and he went to Ottawa for the session of 1918 with a clear plurality of 446.

Let me here quote from Mr. Kennedy's biographer, George W. Rose. His summary of the situation in the House of Commons in 1918, and his appreciation of Mr. Kennedy's contribution to the budget debate are both illuminating and eloquent:

"The election, as a whole, had left Sir Wilfrid Laurier with a very small following in English speaking provinces; and one especially weak in ability to handle financial issues. Sir Thomas White, the then Minister of Finance, had been obliged to take a vacation on account of ill-health, and the task of preparing the formidable budget of the last year of the war had fallen to Hon. A. K. Maclean, of Halifax, a Liberal who had parted company with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the conscription issue. At Sir Wilfrid's request the task of acting as financial critic was undertaken by the young and untried parliamentarian from Windsor, Ont. Avoiding rancorous or demagogic appeals Mr. Kennedy made a speech which, because of its able analysis of the financial condition of Canada, made a marked impression not only on his political colleagues in the opposition seats, but on the members in the government benches also. From that day it was realized that an important factor in the future of the Liberal Party had arisen in the person of Mr. Kennedy."

Within a year after Mr. Kennedy's first triumph in Parliament, Sir Wilfrid Laurier died at Ottawa. Immediately the question

of the future leadership of the Liberal Party arose, and a convention was called, to be held at the Capital in August 1919, for the purpose of choosing a successor to the Old Chief. The choice fell upon W. L. Mackenzie King, and through the ensuing years a very close friendship existed between Mr. Kennedy and Mr. King. He became one of the Liberal Leader's principal advisers on all matters of general policy, as well as on confidential matters pertaining to the guidance of the party.

In 1921 a change was also made in the leadership of the Conservative Party. Sir Robert Borden retired and Hon. Arthur Meighen became Prime Minister. Mr. Meighen rightly felt that his government should test the feelings of the electorate before another session of a parliament that had lasted nearly four years could be called. The writs for a general election were consequently issued and the date fixed for December 19, 1921. In the campaign that followed during the whole of the autumn of that year, W. C. Kennedy was one of the chief factors in organizing his party, and also one of the principal framers of those important declarations of Liberal policy which resulted in such a decisive change in public opinion. He was Mr. King's first lieutenant on his tour in the Western Provinces, and also accompanied him on almost every platform in the Maritimes and Ontario.

The Liberal Party was victorious at the polls, Mr. Kennedy himself being endorsed in his riding of North Essex by the phenomenal majority of 7,195. His triumph on that occasion may be regarded as the greatest "demonstration of personal popularity ever recorded in Canadian politics." North Essex had in the bye-election of 1909, and in the general elections of 1911, elected a Conservative member, the late Oliver Wilcox. In 1917 Mr. Kennedy had put the riding in the Liberal column, but with a relatively small majority. That he received, in 1921, such an overwhelming plurality is a proof that thousands of Conservatives voted for him on personal grounds.

When the Meighen administration went out of office, Hon. W. L. M. King was



asked to form a ministry. It was generally conceded throughout the country—everywhere Mr. Kennedy's strong and pleasing personality had created a favourable impression—that the representative from North Essex would be a member of the new cabinet. Mr. King manifested his confidence in Mr. Kennedy by asking him to assume the gigantic task of administering the Department of Railways and Canals. I use the word "gigantic" designedly. The task was an onerous one. It involved the transfer of more than 20,000 miles of railroads from private to public ownership, and the lifting of that system "from the shadow of bankruptcy" to a place consistent with its vastness and with its bearing upon Canadian prestige. But Mr. Kennedy accepted it and took the oath of office December 29, 1921. In the bye-election which his acceptance of a portfolio in the administration of the country necessitated, he was returned, in North Essex, by acclamation.

That Hon. W. C. Kennedy fully realized the hugeness of the task confronting him may be judged from his own statement in the House of Commons. In April 1922 he rose from his seat in the House, and declared to Parliament as follows:

"We realize the magnitude of our responsibility. We know what is expected of us. We wish to fulfil, on behalf of the Government and the people of Canada, these high expectations."

This statement was the voice not only of the Government, but of the country also. The Government and the country had confidence in Mr. Kennedy's initiative, perseverance, industry and business acumen. On the other hand Mr. Kennedy had declared that the Canadian National System would be given a "full and fair trial." Even if he felt that the experiment upon which Canada was launching was an ambitious one, he never, at any time, despaired of its ultimate success. Within six months from his taking office he had made such marked progress in the reorganization of his department and in implementing his new policy, as to justify the hope that the Canadian National System of Railways would eventually be a success. We now

have proof of his foresight and of the wisdom of his policy.

Alas, he was not destined to bring his promises to fulfilment. Providence had ordained otherwise. Almost simultaneously with his taking charge of the Department of Railways, came violent warnings of an internal and serious illness. Mr. Kennedy made the fact known to a few friends, but bravely fought the threatening malady, attending regularly to his arduous duties, and displaying an energy in his work that left no suspicion of his ill-health. However, the long strain of seven months finally broke him, and he entered the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, in August 1922. An operation was immediately performed, but it proved only partially successful. Another operation in September brought such relief as to give hope of a permanent recovery. He rested for the following three months, and then left with his beloved wife, nee Glencora Bolton, of Detroit, whom he married May 8, 1907, to spend the winter at Naples, Florida. It was there that, on the evening of January 17, 1923, after a day spent in happy and optimistic mood, he was stricken with heart failure and died after a short interval.

A few tributes, which find their place at the end of this too short sketch of Hon. William Costello Kennedy's life:

"He seemed to possess the very qualities most needed: untiring energy, undaunted courage, high integrity, sound judgment and vision. All that is now lost to Canada, in whose service he died." (Premier King in the House of Commons).

"Mr. Kennedy was a man born to success—success not alone in some specialized form, the attainment of which in these times is a great life's work, but he reached success in every form that answers to the aspirations of a wholesome rounded man." (Mr. Meighen in the House).

"He undertook a great task and discharged it faithfully and creditably, and I am sure we all keenly regret his death." (Hon. Robert Forke, then Leader of the Progressive Party, in the House of Commons).

"He possessed a charming personality. He had a fine appearance, a noble presence, and enjoyed to an unusual degree that power, invaluable to public men, of making those

whom he encountered feel at home in his company. He was gracious to all." (The Border Cities Star).

"Mr. Kennedy has been called to rest ere his task was well under way. But he leaves the inspiration of a spirit that did not quail before difficulties, that did not shrink from hard work, that did not weaken under discouragement, that did not shrink responsibility. That is the Canadian spirit, and in his death Canada loses a worthy son." (The Globe).

"Mr. Kennedy combined in a unique manner political mindedness with business sense not commonly implied in the term." (The Detroit News).

"His selection for the important portfolio of Railways and Canals was regarded as a just recognition of his merit and was accepted by the public as a guarantee that the business of the Department would be conducted upon business lines." (Montreal Gazette).

"For his kindliness, his unfailing courtesy, his broad grasp of difficult problems and his devotion to duty Mr. Kennedy deserves the admiration of his fellow-Canadians." (Montreal Star).

"Mr. Kennedy's brief career as a public servant was such that all Canada must sincerely regard his death as a national loss. Able, sincere,

tolerant and manly, he enriched public life during his short tenure therein." (Toronto Saturday Night).

"In private life the late Minister was highly respected; and he had many personal friends amongst his political opponents. Men of his ability and likeliness are of value in public life, and are greatly missed." (Halifax Herald).

"Office-boy in Toronto, clerk, branch manager of a financial house, industrial magnate, member of parliament, minister of railways—his death cuts short a career still full of promise." (Winnipeg Tribune).

"He was, in fact, a man measuring well up to the stature of statecraft long before the call came to him, but when it did come at last, it found him already equipped with all the essentials of his office." (Quebec Telegraph).

"Adieu thou manly soul. 'May flights of angels sing thee to thy rest'. And ye whose charge it is to bear his corpse . . . Place him gently in the snow-clad grave. Although the winter's winds are sobbing in sad requiem, clothe him in the earth—the earth which soon in springtime days shall deck his resting place with lilies of hope, with roses of love—both pledges of immortality." (Rev. Father Coughlin, in his funeral oration).



## SAMUEL STOVER

**I**N appearance and bearing he is the effigy of the legendary Kentucky Colonels. Tall, large-framed, erect, he has something of the military and something of the stately colonial aristocrat.

But that's in his blood. His forbears were of military stock and their loyalism was of tradition. His grandfather emigrated to New Brunswick as a United Empire Loyalist and became one of the colonels of that Maritime Province, more than a century ago. His father was an avowed pacifist, but his carriage was dignified, and his imperial patriotism would have made him a general, had the occasion and the times demanded it. Instead he migrated to Kent County, in the Province of Ontario,

and there became a pioneer in a new, rising generation.

That's how it came that Samuel Stover was born in the Maple City, Chatham, one of six children born to Ruben Stover and Sarah Delaney, a woman of sterling character and native refinement. It was at the hands of that magnetic woman that laddie Samuel was fashioned. It was at her hands that he received his education and training, for schools in the fifties were few and far apart, and it was she who early instilled into her strappy, robust son's mind and heart the desire, the urge to be 'up and doing'.

That knocking came to Samuel Stover

when he was only thirteen, and it was at that tender age that he derived his first experiences as to business with one Watson of Ridgetown. But somehow he was restless—though happy in his employment—; he felt himself circumscribed in that inland town, which disclosed no such perspective as he had visioned upon the canvas of his active mind. As months passed by his uneasiness grew in intensity. Finally the urge became irresistible. He had to find new fields. It was then that he met Harry Black—a successful broker of Chatham. A long talk and a sound advice—and Samuel Stover, still a boy, progressed to Windsor. He was seventeen years of age.

Few in the Border Cities remember Samuel Stover as a tobacco merchant at the corner of Ouellette and Sandwich. It was a popular establishment, the rendezvous of old-time friends, and during political campaigns, the Mecca of gossipers, organizers and enthusiasts. Few also recall his cigar factory, above the store, and his travelers drumming the countryside for business.

The enterprise was a success from the beginning. Samuel Stover attended to his business and did good business. One of his most profitable markets was the United States, on account of the unsettled conditions in the South, following the Civil War.

Samuel Stover's sign hung up in Windsor for more than twenty years. At the end of that time he was considered a man of means. But cigars and tobacco were not the only factors in the building of that competence. From the day that he arrived in Windsor Samuel Stover maintained an unfaltering faith in the future of that city, and in the future of the surrounding communities. He considered that their geographical position was a guarantee of their ultimate development as commercial and industrial centres, and he backed his judgment by investing the greater part of his business profits in real estate. A time came when he was the largest business property owner in the County of Essex. He owned two-thirds of the Sandwich waterfront, a considerable portion of Ouellette Avenue, and sections of residential districts dotted throughout Windsor. He then retired from

active business to devote all his time to his real estate interests.

At about the same time—1885—Samuel Stover left for California “taking with him a good deal of worldly goods”, as he puts it. He no doubt had in mind an investment in California property, but something held him back, and returning to Windsor he made his master stroke by purchasing twenty-three thousand feet of Lake St. Clair frontage, a stretch that extends from Puce to Belle River. It may be said that Samuel Stover owns the most valuable stretch of international boundary line in America.

The Stover Home on that vast waterfront is justly regarded as one of the most beautiful in Essex County. It is elaborate in design and very exclusive from the viewpoint of landscape; yet it is without that air of pretentiousness which too often smacks of snobbery. Mr. Stover has managed to give his estate an appearance of beauty and grandeur without infringing upon the elements of well-ordained democracy.

Of late Mr. Stover has gained a great deal of notoriety as a result of his travels. In the habit, for forty years or more, of spending his winters either in Florida or in California, he has, during the last decade or so, become one of the best known globe-travelers on the continent. He has lived in every capital of Europe, has been four times through Egypt, has visited Palestine, Japan, India, Ceylon and other Oriental countries. He celebrated his eightieth birthday in picturesque Peking and then started across Siberia, fearless of the expanse of that vast empire, and reentered Canada by way of Alaska. This was the longest trek ever undertaken by a man of his age. It was made mostly by train—a mode of voyaging which the Stovers have invariably adopted in all their round-the-world trips. He has spent winters at Cannes and in 1925 he hibernated in beautiful and aristocratic Vienna—still a city of outstanding influence despite the havoc created by the World War in the Austrian Empire—in short he has been the most ubiquitous octogenarian of any country.



And the beauty of it all is that Samuel Stover has returned to Canada a better Canadian than ever. Another thing: despite his hob-nobbing with royalty and Mahara-jahs, despite his long residence in aristocratic milieux, including Hyde Park in London, Samuel Stover has remained a true democrat. The only relics from his peregrinations are valuable antiques.

On all his travels Samuel Stover was accompanied by his son, Raymond Fayette, a graduate of Oxford, a serious observer, a talented writer, and a voyageur whose travels have taken him to every corner of the earth, to the very top of Norway and into the Arctic regions. Some day literature — Canadian Literature — may benefit from Raymond Fayette Stover's travels to the extent of a volume or two.

At the settled age of thirty Samuel Stover married Zelma Briggs, daughter of Oris Fayette and Catherine Briggs. The

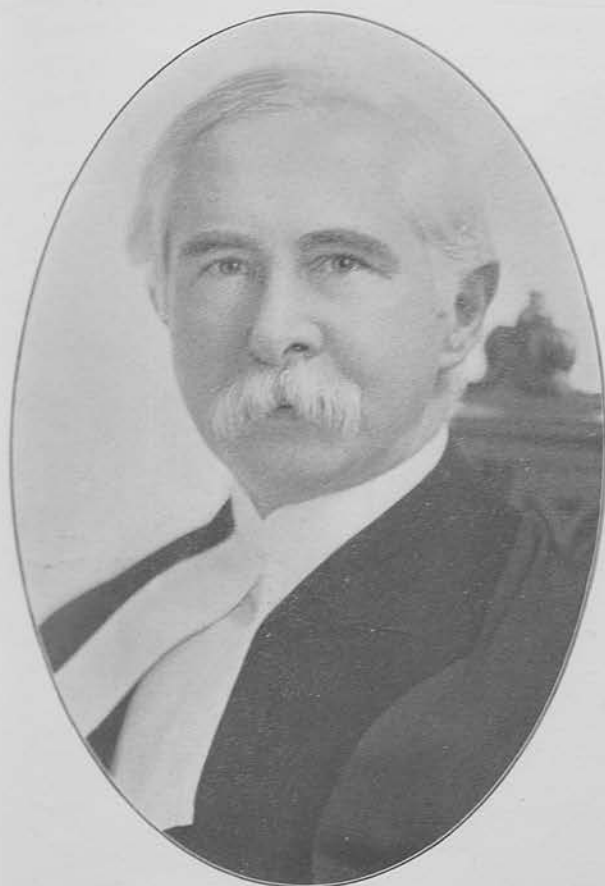
latter left in Michigan a reputation for shrewdness as financier and investor equal to that of the more contemporaneous Hetty Green. There are four children: Walter Samuel, a lover and exponent of literature; Raymond Fayette, mentioned above; Albert Laurier, amateur Golf champion, and Lillian May, who is now Mrs. Chester Jennings Goodier, of Philadelphia.

In the old days Samuel Stover's principal hobby was horses—and his stables sheltered the very best in the driving and riding classes. In his earlier years he was also a great lover of birds, his favorite being peacocks. He was known to have as many as one hundred and forty birdnests in his Puce grounds.

He now lives in retirement, still young at 81, enjoying the use of all his faculties, and surrounded by friends and relatives. He receives birthday congratulations on March 10.



## HON. ROBERT FRANKLIN SUTHERLAND



**H**ON. ROBERT FRANKLIN SUTHERLAND, in his lifetime Barrister, Alderman in Windsor, Chairman of the Windsor Library Board, Liberal M.P. for North Essex (1900-1908), Speaker of the House of Commons, (1905-1908), Queen's Council (1899), Privy Councillor (1909), Justice in the Supreme Court of Ontario (1909-22), Elder of the Presbyterian Church, Member of the Board of Management of Knox College, Toronto, died at Toronto, May 23, 1922. Born April 5, 1859, he had just passed the age of 63.

A man of sterling character, urbane, polished, scholarly, and of deep religious instinct, he lived a useful, virtuous and exemplary life.

Sir William Mulock, who had been intimately associated with him in Parliament and on the Bench, said of him, as quoted by the *Globe*, May 24, 1922: "His character reflected his deeply religious nature, and his lifework was the fruit of his Christian

faith. . . . Honesty of purpose and action has adorned his judicial career and the Bench and the country, in Justice Sutherland's death, have lost a man whom no influence could turn away from the paths of Justice."

Born at Newmarket, Ont., of the marriage of Donald Sutherland and Jane Body, he received his education in the Public Schools of his native town and Windsor, Windsor High School, Western University, Toronto University (B.A.) and Osgoode Hall. He was called to the Bar in 1886. In the same year he became a member of the legal firm of Cameron & Cleary, of Windsor, with whom he had read part of his law. Later the firm became Cleary & Sutherland, then Sutherland & Kenning, and finally Sutherland, Kenning & Cleary, the latter being the son of the former partner.

His career on the Bench was marked by the same success that had attended his activities at the Bar and in Politics. Perhaps his most conspicuous work as Justice was in connection with the Commission on Hydro-Radials (1920), of which he was Chairman. This commission became known as the "Sutherland Commission," and its finding—which was the source of a long controversy at the time—was reached after hearings which lasted for more than a year and after the reading and study of thirteen thousand pages of evidence, much of it technical. It was an onerous task, and its performance by Justice Sutherland without a cent of remuneration was an illustration of his public-spiritedness and self-sacrifice.

In 1888, Robert Franklin Sutherland had married Mary Bartlet, daughter of the late James Bartlet, of Windsor. He was the father of Helen Sutherland, of 72 Chestnut Park, Toronto, and Norma, now Mrs. Alex. MacKenzie, also of Toronto.

Justice Sutherland was a Mason, and his club affiliations were with Oak Ridge Golf, Windsor Club, York Club, Toronto Golf Club, Rosedale Golf Club, and Toronto Club.



## JOSEPH OCTAVE REAUME

**A** DESCENDANT of one of the first French families to settle in Essex County the roots of his lineage go deep into the soil. In Cadillac's contingent of colonists there was a Reaume. He became the progenitor of a long line of pioneers.

Hon. Joseph Octave Reaume was born August 13, 1856. His parents, Olivier Reaume and Josette Dumont, were the first family to establish itself in Anderdon Township. That was in 1839, following the troublesome times of the Patriots' War. There they reared their eleven children, of whom Joseph Octave was the ninth.

Dr. Reaume would no doubt have followed in the footsteps of his father and become a farmer had not an accident befallen him when he was fifteen. While

at work in helping to clear his father's land he so strained his back as to forever render himself incapable of further hard manual labour. It was then that he turned his thoughts toward a profession.

But like the majority of pioneers Olivier Reaume was far from wealthy. He could not afford to send his eager boy to schools. However, Joseph Octave, through the good offices of the late Alexander Bartlet—well-remembered as Windsor's Police Magistrate for many years—entered the public schools of Windsor, and in the course of one year was able to secure a teacher's certificate. He spent the following two years teaching in his native township, during which time he saved enough money to complete his professional training at Toronto Normal in

1876. In '77 and '78 he taught in various schools in the county, and in 1879, anxious to put a coat of classics on his education, he entered Assumption College, at Sandwich. Unfortunately trouble with his eyesight stood in his way and he resumed teaching in 1880, being made Principal of the Amherstburg School.

In 1881, at the age of 25, he started to study medicine at the Detroit College of Medicine. He managed, in the following four years to earn his way through that college and he graduated in 1885. In 1886 he obtained his M.D. degree from Trinity Medical College, Toronto, and immediately settled in Windsor, as a practitioner.

In 1902 Dr. J. O. Reaume stood as Conservative candidate in the Provincial elections of that year, and was elected for North Essex by a majority of 350. This was in the declining years of the Ross regime. In 1905 the Liberals were swept out of power by the Conservative Party, under the dynamic leadership of the late Sir James Whitney, and Dr. Reaume, again re-elected for North Essex, was appointed Minister of Public Works in the latter's first cabinet.

To Dr. Reaume goes the honour of being the first French Canadian to have formed part of a ministry in the Province of

Ontario. He remained at the head of the Public Works Department until 1914, when a division in the Conservative ranks in the City of Windsor brought about his defeat at the polls and his ultimate retirement from public life. He was appointed Registrar of the County of Essex in 1914.

A genial personality Hon. J. O. Reaume has left his mark in every field into which his talents ushered him: Education, Medicine, Politics and Business. Learned from youth to habits of industry and thrift he contrived to blast his way upwards by the practice of those solid virtues of manliness which always and everywhere characterize all real self-made men. His disciplined judgment and his innate wisdom have served him well in the realm of investment and his name appears on the directorate of many financial institutions in Windsor. At 73, after a career of prodigal variety, he lives in serenity and peace, honoured and respected.

In 1887 Dr. Reaume married Catherine Turner, daughter of John Turner, of Lockport, New York. Four children were born to this union: Florence, wife of Col. Allan C. Prince, of Detroit and Riverside; Stanley, killed in Flanders during the Great War; Norman, Windsor; and Charlotte, at home at 15 Sunset Avenue, Sandwich.

## HON. SENATOR GUSTAVE LACASSE, M.D.

HE IS a senator, but he is not yet a politician. At all events he does not belong to that class of politicians who are inextricably enmeshed in the traditions, and discipline and technics of their party. It will never be said of him that he is lending spurious dignity to political iniquities or selfish ends. He has a sharp eye for sham and cant, and will never be influenced by the politicians' whining and conventional phraseology. His politics are partly historical and partly ethical. They partake of both actual knowledge and fundamental conviction. He believes that governments—the concreteness of politics—are made to create freedom, not to curb it; that majorities—which make governments—must not annoy or oppress minorities; and that power should be so contracted as to diminish competition and eliminate conflict. He looks upon politics from the angle of the man of letters, who is interested in economic security, not wealth; in freedom, not power; in brotherhood, not dominance. His strong individualism will be something new in our Canadian Senate.

But Dr. Gustave Lacasse has not only the honour of being a senator; he has also the honour of being the second-youngest Canadian ever appointed to the Red Chamber, so far. He was only 37 when he received his appointment, January 10, 1928. He would undoubtedly have left his mark without this early political preferment; but that is neither here nor there. It's not a question of what might, or could, or would eventually have been; it is a question of WHAT IS, now.

Dr. Lacasse's qualifications for a seat in the Senate are: his unimpeachable character, his wholesome, genial personality, his humanness, his classic scholarship, his democratic spirit, and his thorough Canadianism. To these must be added his enviable record of personal achievement in the field of public health and public education; his racial consciousness and tradition; his



political affiliations and services; his platform ability; and his vigorous youth. With all these assets he will, in the senate, do honour to himself, to his compatriots, and to the country. More than that, these assets should carry him far and higher in the public service, for such a combination of intellectual and moral faculties never leave a man in place.

Senator Lacasse was born in the Town of Ste. Elizabeth, Joliette County, February 7, 1890. His mother, Annie Gernon—of Irish extraction—died when he was two, and his father—F. X. O. Lacasse, a legal practitioner—left him an orphan at the age of six. He found generous protectors in his grandparents and in the person of his uncle, Hon. J. A. Chauret, a member of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec—who was later



appointed to the Legislative Council of that province—, and with their combined assistance, was able to complete his classical studies at Le Petit Seminaire de Montreal—where he acquired his B.A. degree—and finally to study medicine at the University of Montreal (formerly Laval), whence he emerged with his M.D., in 1913.

In choosing Medicine as his profession Senator Lacasse followed a long-established tradition in his ancestry, on the maternal side. This tradition goes back three generations, and originated in Ireland. Gerald Dillon Gernon, his grandfather, graduated in Medicine at Trinity College, Dublin, nearly a century ago. In company with three of his brothers, all doctors, Dr. Gernon left Balley Ho Castle, County Meath, some seventy-five years ago, and emigrated to Canada, where they settled in various rural centers of the Province of Quebec. All married French-Canadian girls, and all reared distinguished families. Dr. G. D. Gernon practiced his profession at St. Benoit des Deux-Montagnes, during fifty years, until the ripe age of 83.

Dr. Lacasse was 23 when he received his M.D., and, not unlike many young graduates, when armed with college and university parchments, he felt that the universe belonged to him. But this gloatful thought was promptly and cruelly suppressed by the realization that he was penniless. His head was full of learning and science, his heart full of hope and ambition, his grip full of red-sealed instruments, but his pockets were full of emptiness.

It was while he was endeavouring to conciliate his exultation with his destituteness that a good, discreet friend came along and offered to poultice his wounds with a one-hundred dollar loan. With this money the youthful medico migrated to the Border Cities where, after a short term as interne at Hotel Dieu, he finally settled in Tecum-

seh. Meanwhile he had passed the examinations prescribed by the Medical Council of Canada, by which he was one of the first to be granted the right to practice medicine in any part of Canada, under the then new Roddick Bill.

He has been in Tecumseh for fifteen years, and enjoys an extensive clientele in the district. His work in Tecumseh and in the Township of Sandwich East in matters of public health has won him the highest praise from local and departmental authorities. He was rewarded for his public-spiritedness by being elected Mayor of Tecumseh, in December 1927, for a term of two years, and that by acclamation. He was also a member of the Separate School Board of Tecumseh for six years, being Chairman for two, and his activities in educational work have been as numerous and important as in matters of public health.

Honourable Senator Lacasse was married, in 1915, to Marie Anne St. Pierre, daughter of Adolphus St. Pierre and the late Alphonsine Prevost, of East Windsor, and formerly of Moose Creek, Stormont County, Ontario. There are nine children, five boys and four girls—a beautiful family.

At a banquet given in honour of Dr. Lacasse, by Le Club LaSalle, of Windsor, shortly after his appointment, Dr. G. R. Cruickshank said, in his remarks, pointing to Senator Lacasse: "I predict that this young man will be in a very few years, the best speaker in the Red Chamber." I admit it, but I go further—I predict that Senator Lacasse will be, some day, "the" SPEAKER of the Senate.

His first oration in the Senate was delivered January 24th, 1928, when he seconded—in French—the motion in reply to the speech from the throne. It was a clear statement, correct as to form and replete with sound, real Canadian ideas.

## WILLIAM JOHNSON McKEE

**B**Y THE unanimous verdict of public opinion William Johnson McKee is the Border Cities' Grand Old Man. He has amply earned that honourable title.

He is in his 79th year, and he is still active in a business which he established fifty-nine years ago—a lumber business. This business had its inception in 1870, when W. J. McKee, after one year of partnership with the late Thomas L. Fox, bought out his associate's interests in the enterprise and carried on under his name—to this day. His original offices and yards were located at the foot of Ouellette Avenue, which was not then opened to the river. He remained there until 1884, when he moved to London Street West, where he also operated a planing mill and a door and sash factory. In 1924 factory, mill and offices were moved to their present location on Salter Ave. On January 1, 1928, the business was incorporated under the title of W. J. McKee Limited. Mr. McKee's associates being Eugene Baby, Vice-President, Raymond H. Baby and Charles Edwin Baby.

From the viewpoint of continuity in business there is no parallel for this splendid record in all of Windsor's commercial annals.

But W. J. McKee's activities have not been confined to the lumber business. He has been a factor in the political life of Windsor and the County of Essex for more than fifty-four years. He holds a record of twenty-seven years in elective offices. He began his public career at the age of 25, when he was elected to the Council of the Town of Windsor. By virtue of that office he was also County Councillor. When Windsor was incorporated into a city in 1892, he was sitting on the County Council. He is thus the oldest living representative of Windsor on the County Council. Along with the late John Curry he was the first



to be appointed on the Windsor Water Commission, a body on which he sat for six consecutive years. In 1894 he was elected to the Provincial Legislature for North Essex, as Liberal, and represented that constituency for eight years, 1894 to 1902, during which he had the distinction of serving as Whip of his party under three Prime Ministers: Mowat, Hardy and Ross. If I mistake not he is the oldest living parliamentarian of Ontario born prior to Confederation. In 1909 he was chosen as Liberal Candidate for the House of Commons in a by-election necessitated by the elevation of the late Hon. R. F. Sutherland to the Bench. His defeat in that contest at the hands of O. J. Wilcox—now deceased—was generally regarded as the

forerunner of the landslide which swept the Liberal Party out of power in 1911.

W. J. McKee has also been active in other fields—notably railway transportation in Windsor and Sandwich. It was in the year 1893. He, in company with Dr. John Coventry, John Davis, Robert Thompson, now all passed into the great beyond, W. J. Pulling, and Geo. N. Hendrie organized a company to take over the old Sandwich & Windsor Electric Street Railway, a venture in which many investors lost a good deal of capital, to say nothing of energy. He was appointed Treasurer of the new company and held that post until the Detroit United Railway purchased the road in August 1901. It was when the railway was under the control and management of those gentlemen that a right-of-way to Amherstburg was obtained.

Another achievement of which W. J. McKee has just cause to be proud is his length of service as an official of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. One of the founders of that fraternal society he has been its Grand Treasurer for more than fifty-four years—again an unparalleled record.

He was also at one time Director and Treasurer of the Windsor Jockey Club, and Director of the Windsor Club. He is at present a Director of the Border Cities Hotel Company, owners of Windsor's palatial hotel, the Prince Edward.

On the paternal side W. J. McKee belongs to one of the oldest families in the County of Essex. His great grandfather was Colonel Thomas Alexander McKee, of historic fame. Col. McKee was at one time Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Upper Canada, and it was he who had the honour to act for the Crown in carrying out the the provisions of the Indian Treaty of 1790, under which lands previously granted to the Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomie and Huron nations were conveyed to King George III. The consideration was £1200

Halifax currency, which Col. McKee paid in wares and merchandise.

His father was Thomas McKee, for many years County Clerk, and his mother was Isabella Johnson, daughter of Rev. William Johnson, at one time Rector of St. John's Anglican Church in Sandwich. He was born December 10, 1850, at Sandwich, where he has always resided. He was educated in the Common and Grammar Schools of pre-Confederation days, and began the career I have described above, at the age of nineteen.

Mrs. McKee was formerly Mary Baby, daughter of Charles Baby, and granddaughter of the Hon. James Baby, Member of the Legislative Council for the old District of Hesse and for the Western District from 1792 to 1833, Judge of the Surrogate Court, in 1794, and Inspector-General of Upper Canada, following the War of 1812. There are no children.

At 78 past W. J. McKee is vigorous, hard working, punctilious and healthy. He has an astoundingly faithful memory and can relate with stunning accuracy incidents that go back to the stormy political days of George Brown, Cartier and other Fathers of Confederation. Mixed by virtue of his public offices and of his widespread associations with national celebrities in the triple field of business, politics and society, his mind is a veritable mine of recollections of names and personalities, of facts and data. His Memoirs would be a valuable historical document.

A man of substantial means he is unassuming and modest. He loves his office and his work, and delights in the solitude of his home and in the company of his personal friends.

Meet William Johnson McKee.

NOTE:—W. J. McKee died June 30, 1929, following his wife in the grave by only two days. Both are buried in Sandwich.



## ALBERT FREDERICK HEALY



**A**LBERT FREDERICK HEALY lives part of his time at Coronado, California, but he is not in complete retirement. He breathes a new atmosphere, but he is of his country—always a Canadian and passionately democratic. Here are data about him, a la Who's Who:—

**Born:** Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ontario, August 8th, 1873, son of James and Johanna Healy.

**Educated:** Strathroy Public School and Collegiate Institute, Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Read law with John Cameron and Duncan C. Ross, Strathroy, and was called to the Bar in 1899.

**Business:** President, Guaranty Trust Company of Canada; President, Mutual Finance Corporation Limited, Windsor; President,

Refinanciers Limited; President, Border Cities Real Estate Board, 1918; President, Border Chamber of Commerce, 1919; Chairman, Essex Border Utilities Commission, 1922-23; Commissioner, Town of Sandwich, on Utilities Commission, 1916-1924.

**Politics:** Liberal; elected for Constituency of North Essex to the House of Commons, March 1923. Refused the nomination in 1925.

Was the first Canadian to be approached by Charles Evan Fowler, original engineer of the Detroit-Windsor Bridge. Took up the promotion of this great work—personally interested McClintic-Marshall Company of Pittsburgh in the building of the Bridge and with Mr. Marshall interested J. A. Bower, Vice President of the New York Trust Company, in financing the bridge. Is at the present time one of the largest holders of preferred stock in the Ambassador Bridge.

**Married:** Alice Grace Story, daughter of the late George Story of Vancouver, B.C., October 18, 1905. Has one son and two daughters.

**Clubs:** Essex Golf and Country Club, San Diego Golf and Country Club, Coronado Golf Club.

**Society:** Knights of Columbus, Council No. 1453.

**Recreations:** Hunting, Trapshooting, Golf.

**Religion:** Roman Catholic.

To his intimates he is known as "Tim." His geniality is infectious; his personality piquant, and his outlook bright and decidedly human. He has a genius for finance and has achieved a conspicuous success in that field, having promoted the Mutual Finance Corporation Limited and Guaranty Trust Company of Canada, both of which are outstanding successes.



## CHARLES GEORGE FLETCHER

AS I sat with him in his cozy little home, some two miles North of Leamington, conversed with him on various topics—politics, literature, things intellectual—I had in my mind pictures of those men of an earlier period in Canadian history—when materialism had not taken its present ascendancy over ideas and ideals—who were content to closet themselves in their libraries, far from the conflicts of material interests and the impacts of ambitions, and spend their leisure hours with in-octavos and in-quartos, in quest of knowledge. He was, at the time, reading one of Dumas' best productions—in French—and about his desk and on his shelves were volumes and books which indicate that he belongs to that class of intellectuals who never tire of study, at filling the mind with serious thoughts, and who prepare for the future by investigating the past.

Charles George Fletcher is of Scotch extraction. His grandfather—John F.—came from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, more than three-quarters of a century ago, and carved a home for himself and family in the wilds of Kent County. He gave his name to the village of Fletcher, in the Township of Tilbury East.

It is upon that old parental homestead that the Member for South Essex in the Ontario Legislature was born, December 31, 1890. He is one of four sons born to David Fletcher and Catherine Logie. He acquired his elementary education in Public School No. 3, in his native township, where he gave early evidence of his mental aptness. He passed his Entrance Examination at 12, and had the distinction of obtaining the highest marks in the County of Kent. From the public school he went to Chatham High School. After three years of attendance at that school he took his Senior Matriculation, and, in the Scholarship Examinations, a year later, stood third highest for the entire Province of Ontario. He completed his secondary education at Toronto University, where he registered in Arts, in 1908. His university studies were



interrupted in 1909, during which year he taught school at Carmangay, in the Province of Alberta. He returned to the university in 1910, but forsook his language course and took up philosophy. He received his B.A. degree in 1913.

Charles George Fletcher had barely begun to solve his own personal bread-and-butter problem when the Great War broke out. His individualistic inclinations had made him choose farming as a life pursuit; but in 1915, along with his brothers John and Allan, he doffed his overalls and donned the khaki. He enlisted as private in the 4th Universities Company on October 14, 1915, and embarked for overseas, November 28 of the same year. The following winter was spent in training at Shornecliffe, but March saw him in France, where he joined the Princess Pats (P.P.C.L.I.)—March 19, 1916. His fire baptism occurred at Sanctu-

ary Wood, on the Ypres Salient, two and a half months later, June 2. At that famous battle—where two-thirds of the battalion engaged fell—he received a slight wound from a piece of shrapnel that left a scar in his face, which he still carries. The wound was promptly healed, however, at the Boulogne Hospital, and “Charlie” returned to the front, a month afterwards. Among the battles in which he took part, after rejoining his battalion, the most memorable is the Battle of Courcellette, September 15, 1916. His assignment in that bloody battle was first bayonet man in a bombing party. It was a dangerous position, but “Charlie” acquitted himself with credit, and came out without a scratch. He was “demobbed” at Ottawa, March 19, 1919.

After the war, Charles George Fletcher’s individualism did not desert him. His consciousness, his natural diligence and his innate industry caused him to again turn to agriculture as an avocation. He preferred taking the tides in his own canoe, rather than be a deck-hand on somebody else’s floating palace. He therefore took a 25-acre farm under the Soldiers’ Settlement Board plan, at Leamington, and started to work it, in 1920, devoting special attention to tobacco-growing. He is making a marked success of his farming operations—a success which manifests itself in his home, and in his home surroundings.

Charles G. Fletcher’s interest in politics was aroused by the U. F. O. movement of 1919, a movement which he joined because he felt that agriculture is an industry which—like all other industries—should be organized against bilkers, market manipulators, money-masters, and political charlatans. His trust in his fellow farmers of the Township of Mersea was rewarded in 1922, during which year he was President of the U. F. Y. P. O.

But Mr. Fletcher’s interest in politics did not extend beyond the boundaries of the

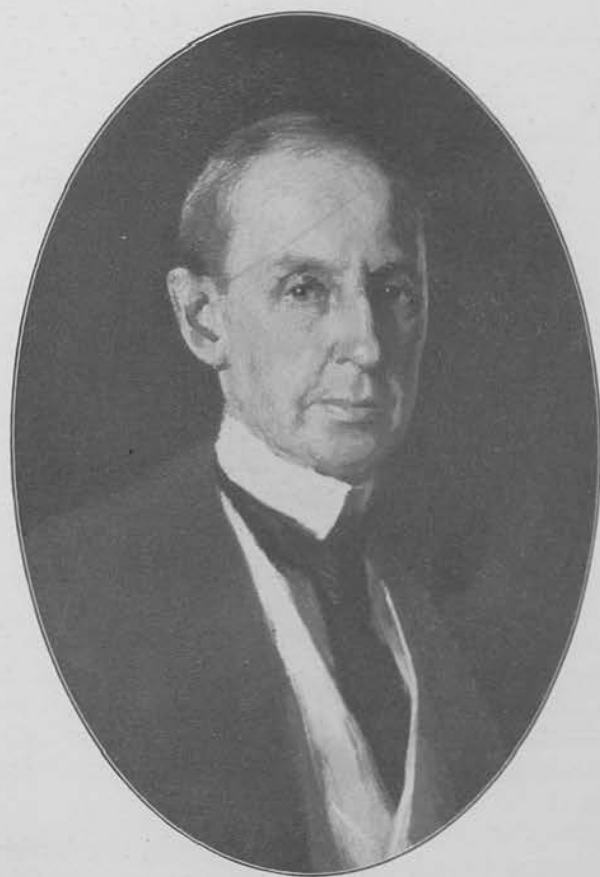
Township of Mersea until 1925, when signs of an election began to appear in the provincial sky. By that time his reputation as an intelligent, progressive, hard-working farmer, as an advocate of temperance, speaker and all-around good fellow, had crossed the confines of his immediate locality, and when the Liberals of South Essex held a nominating convention at Kingsville, on March 19, 1926, he was chosen as their candidate. The elections were held December 1 of the same year, and “Charlie” Fletcher won over the sitting Conservative member, Mr. Adolphus Armstrong, by a comfortable majority.

If I were to venture predictions I would say that if Charles George Fletcher chooses to remain in politics, he will reach posts much higher than he may personally aspire to, on account of his modesty. He has many of the ear-marks of a leader. He is thoroughly democratic and tolerant; he has poise and equilibrium, understanding, wisdom and culture, eloquence and sincerity, an experience that is being daily broadened, knowledge, training and vision, and, in addition, a physical structure that is capable of carrying the burdens of state.

“Charlie” Fletcher is a celibate. He lives with his farm and with his books. Is he too busy with the two to think of matrimonial ties? It is not for me to say.

His fraternal affiliations are with the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and Moose. Socially he is a member of the Leamington Lions Club. His only recreation is Lawn Bowling.

NOTE: Mr. Fletcher again stood as Liberal candidate in South Essex, at the Ontario elections held October 30, 1929, and was defeated by Austin B. Smith, Conservative.



## EDWARD CHANDLER WALKER

**T**HE AGE of Democracy began when Heredity was discarded as the basis of the social structure.

In the early days the social system was founded on the idea that talent and merit do not annul the natural differences due to heredity. In that subversive system is found the root of all opinions—mediaeval and modern—in defense of social castes, inherited positions, dynasties, clans, hierarchies, aristocracies and the like. Democracy removed this chaos by proclaiming to the world that the real test of leadership is personal ability and culture. This proclamation gave society a new frame; the idea bred efficiency and the world started on its progressive march. Now the assumption is that men are born equal, and that

all differences of quality are accounted for in terms of ability.

Son of Hiram Walker and Mary Abigail Williams, Edward Chandler Walker had in his veins the blood of pioneers. Both his father and mother had emerged from the primeval forests, the one disciplined to the drama of life, the other trained in the ways of life, the first bringing a modicum of culture and a great deal of character, the second an innate refinement and a kind, generous heart. He was born in Detroit in 1851, at a time when his father—later a highly successful manufacturer—was experiencing considerable uneasiness owing to successive set-backs in business enterprises. He was educated in the Common Schools of his day, but he had little

secondary training. He had, however, the faculty to reshape his schooling by his associations, his contacts, and his passion for books, art and literature.

He gave early manifestations of his tastes. Austere by temperament he was addicted to study and meditation—the reflex of his mother—, and even in his school days his habit was to spend his evenings in the company of books, or to seek the companionship of people of moral genuineness and aesthetic principles. Reared in a wholesome atmosphere where the only competence was character and intelligence he gradually fashioned a strong mentality, contracted polished habits, justly appraised the value of decorum and personal dignity . . . became ripe before age.

At twenty he was assigned to a clerical post in his father's establishment at Walkerville, and having immediately given evidences of perspicacity and discernment, he was taken into partnership the following year—1872. It was during a critical period in the history of the Walker institutions, which were feeling the effects of a general depression in Canadian trade and business. Between '71 and '75 the firm of Hiram Walker & Sons came on the verge of collapse several times and was saved only by the tenacity of its founder, the patience of its employees, and the resourcefulness of those who sat in its councils. Edward Chandler Walker thus passed, in the formative stages of his career, through a gruesome experience, an experience that had considerable bearing upon his subsequent mental processes and business procedures.

Success is not the fruit of flashes, outbursts, or of ephemeral and spasmodic conditions. It is the result of deliberation, pondering, calmness and patience. Edward Chandler Walker was noted for these qualities, inborn, true, but developed by the pressure of an intense crisis and the gloomy spectre of financial disaster. Constantly associated with enterprises of magnitude, he always maintained an attitude of serenity and composure, whether the paths were clear or strewn with obstacles. He had a philosophical way of meeting difficulties, and success did not affect his stoicism. Following are some of the enterprises in the

formation and management of which he took a leading part: Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd.; Detroit and Walkerville Ferry Company; Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit River Railroad (now the Pere Marquette); Lake Erie Navigation Company; Globe Furniture Company; Walkerville Malleable Iron Company; Detroit Cold Storage Company; Walkerville Brewing Company; Mettawas Hotel Company; Walkerville Land and Building Company; Walkerville Gas and Water Company; Walker Sons, Ltd.; Detroit Art Museum, and several other industries and institutions. He became, as time passed, President or Director of nearly all those companies, but the one with which he was more intimately identified was the Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit River Railroad, the largest of all. This railroad was built under his personal direction. It was a big undertaking, one that required diplomacy, energy, organizing ability, and a profound knowledge of men, conditions and business, but it was successfully carried out, and when the line was sold to the Pere Marquette, in 1903, the total mileage of the road was 285.58 miles, representing a capital expenditure of more than \$4,000,000.

Should the builder of that railroad have been anyone but E. C. Walker—who had done so many big things—he would have entered the halls of posterity with the prestige of a business genius. As it is, however, because of his many other affiliations in trade and business, one has to shake the dust of silent archives in order to associate the name of Edward Chandler Walker with the conception and prosecution of that enterprise.

In his later years E. C. Walker, democratic by birth, education and theory, became aristocratic in many of his ways. It was the penalty of his success. Success and fortune are the doorways to salons and the harbingers of social responsibilities. There is no possible escape from the consequences of wealth, particularly if the owner of that wealth has a taste for the aesthetic, a native love for arts, and the need of comfort and enjoyment.

But he was, above all, of his times . . . quick to adapt himself to any new mode or



custom created by progress. A product of the nineteenth century and bearing all the insignia of the traditional conservatism of that epoch, he grew in an age that was rapidly being transformed, socially, by the Industrial Revolution, and he entered into the twentieth century full of the spirit of the New Era.

Gifted in conversation, alert of mind, well-informed on all topics, but reserved and retired, he exercised the influence which his talent, his position and his wealth gave him in an unostentatious way, and with that modesty which is the concomitant of magnanimity and the characteristic of the democratic seigneur.

Batchelor until the age of 45, he lived all these years with his father in Detroit, or at "The Cottage", now the site of the Walkerville Land and Building Company. In 1897 he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Griffin, of Detroit, and in 1906 moved into "Willistead", at the time one of the finest residences in Canada. There he lived in the style that belonged to his rank

in society, with liveried servants, stables of drivers and riders, coaches, caleches and tandems, and in that exclusiveness which his social intercourses and relationships prescribed, and which his later valetudinarian condition demanded. Built after the Elizabethan style "Willistead" stands as a monument to the artistic taste of its builder.

Edward Chandler Walker died suddenly in Washington, D. C., March 11, 1915, while on a visit, with his wife, at the home of his brother-in-law, Colonel Andre Brewster. His body was brought to Walkerville, where it lay in state during the afternoon of March 14. He was buried on Monday, March 16, 1915, in St. Mary's Cemetery, with military honours, the deceased being an Honorary Colonel of the then celebrated 21st Regiment of the County of Essex.

"Willistead" is now the hub of officialdom in Walkerville. The residence was given to the Town by Edward Chandler Walker's heirs and successors.



## FRANKLIN HIRAM WALKER

**H**E IS one of those men whose individual achievements in life are overshadowed by the glow of the name under which they are accomplished. Long before Franklin Hiram Walker began to contribute to the lust of his family name a halo of glory surrounded it. His was the lot, therefore, to perpetuate a fame already old by six generations, and to do it with no thought of himself except as a modest link in the tradition. He did not fail.

Born in 1853, he was the fifth of seven children issued to Hiram and Mary Abigail Williams. He was born in Detroit and was educated there, being also a graduate of the University of Michigan. His exit from this institution of high learning was not followed by a period of fastidious idleness, as is often the case with graduates; it

merely meant a transition from the university seat to the office desk. In 1873, Franklin Hiram Walker was entering into partnership with his father and his elder brother, Edward Chandler, in Walkerville.

This entrance into business, under his father's tutelage, marked the beginning of an active association with the Walker enterprises which lasted forty-four years. Taking account of the vastness and the multiple character of these enterprises, it may be readily realized what a fund of experience this length of service meant, and what opportunities for deeds of permanence it afforded, and still more readily if it is remembered that hard, thoughtful, practical work is an hereditary precept in the Walker family.

Franklin Hiram was identified with every Walker undertaking that was begun after 1873. He became, in turn, President of most of them, and his characteristic, throughout, in dealing with situations or problems, was promptness of decision. Pressure of work usually demanded boldness of action, but Franklin H. Walker had occasion, at times, to remark that there is, frequently, a fateful incompatibility between abruptness and unerringness. However, if he had not the deliberateness of his elder brother, E. C., nor the acuteness and patience of his younger brother, James Harrington, he had, by compensation, a driving energy and the courage of a lion. In a modern industry he would have been an ideal production manager. Yet he had, by an arbitrary contrast, the meekness of a lamb and the compassion of a Vincent de Paul. There were two men in him: the one immolating himself to duty, the other melting before affliction. It's the way with nearly all virile natures.

The feature in F. H. Walker's life is the unobtrusiveness with which he surrounded his every act and performance. He was primarily a man of action, yet he shunned prominence and balked at public office. Although far from lacking in public-spiritedness, honours had no appeal for him. He was not a front-seat man. His delight was his work and the company of his personal friends or of his books. A joyous companion he was a most charming host. He was generous with his wealth, but hated waste and prodigality. He loved correctness in everything: conduct, attire and manners. He disliked ambiguousness and he himself practiced the greatest clarity in his statements and correspondence. He would have been a lawyer of prominence had he chosen the bar as profession. Instead he accepted the calling mapped out for him by his father, and in the realm of business he left the reputation of an upright, straightforward, just and honorable gentleman. No one can aspire to anything higher.

He was a desk worm, one of the first to reach the Walker offices and often the last to leave it. When he left his desk was invariably "clean". He disliked to delve

into details, and generally entrusted them to his associates; but once they were prepared he mastered them "in a giffy". He was trustful but not quick to forgive a breach of trust. In execution he brooked no tepidness; he animated everything he touched. There was vigour in his speech, in his gait, in his gestures. He was the complement of his two brothers: Edward Chandler and James Harrington. E. C. was sobriety itself; J. H. was the patient explorer, the minute investigator; Franklin Hiram was the dynamic force behind corps movements and actions.

His success as an executive is attributable to long training, native talent, unbounded energy, fixity of purpose, companionableness, and generalship. He would have made his mark in any field.

Although unattracted by the glamour of public life, Franklin H. Walker was an enthusiastic Clubman. His Club affiliations included the most select in the United States, principally in the Yachting kingdom. These included the New York Yacht Club, the Grosse Pointe Yacht Club, the Detroit Boat Club, and the Yondotega, of Detroit. He was for several years Commodore of the Grosse Pointe Yacht Club, and forever thereafter he was popularly addressed as Commodore. He was also member of the Walkerville Boat Club, which he founded and which he helped generously to maintain.

His other Club memberships were in the Detroit Athletic Club and the Grosse Pointe Golf Club.

In his later years Franklin H. Walker built a country residence on Third Concession, in the Township of Sandwich East. He loved to retire in this country mansion when in quest of physical rest and peace of mind, and it was while there that he was struck with a violent cerebral hemorrhage on June 16, 1916. He was immediately removed to his Detroit residence, but the call had come. He died the following morning. His body lies in the Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit.

Franklin Hiram Walker had married, in 1874, May Holbrook, daughter of D. C. Holbrook, of Detroit. By her he had one child, May, who became the Countess Manfred Von Matusckha.



## JAMES HARRINGTON WALKER

**H**E WAS a fonctionnaire, the man of details, fitted by temperament for the arduous tasks, the tasks that demand industrious searching, patient tabulating, careful scheduling and prudent deducting. Nothing was too minute for him; not inclined by nature to always take time by the forelock, yet letting no occasion shrivel and pass along without acting, he had the faculty to undramatically sit before a problem—no matter how intricate—, mince his way down every step, sift every aspect to the finest point, set down his findings in symmetrical tables, and crystalize the whole into clear, definite conclusions.

James Harrington Walker was President of Hiram Walker and Sons Limited, from 1916 to 1919. He stepped into this high

office by right of seniority—he was entitled to the honour on the strength of his personal merit and of his length of service, and by virtue of his fitness for the position. It was the climax of his career; but he did not reach the summit in the manner that some of the genii of Arabian magic did . . . suddenly and as if by stealth; he came up via the escalator of functions—Clerk, Director, Secretary, Vice-President, President—and sat at the head of the Board Table only after thirty-eight years in the harness.

He assumed office as a matter of course, under the impulse of tradition. It was during the World War, and the Government of the day, frightened by the burden of consequences which that martial gamble



was occasioning, acted as cheese-parer and compelled all distilleries to shut down for a period of two years. Thus Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, for the first time in fifty years, brought their engines to a standstill. This shutting-down marks an epochal incident in the long history of the Walker Distillery.

In all other respects the reign of James Harrington Walker was uneventful. It was merely the progression of a dynasty, all the successors in which seem to have embodied extraordinary qualities of leadership. Only wholesome, sound qualities could have carried the Walker institutions from success to success through the turmoil of life, whirled as that life is by progress and reaction.

James Harrington Walker was born at "The Cottage", in Walkerville, in 1859. At the age of four he removed to Detroit with his parents—Hiram Walker and Mary Abigail Williams—and he received his primary education there. His secondary education was acquired at Yale. He was admitted into the partnership of Hiram Walker & Sons in 1878, at the age of nineteen. In 1883 he married Florence A. Holcomb, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and made "The Cottage" his home. It was there that the present

heads of the Walker institutions were born. Florence A. Holcomb died in 1887, and two years later, in 1889, James Harrington Walker married Margaret Caldwell Tallman, daughter of William S. Tallman, of Detroit. By her he had one son, Franklin Caldwell, and two daughters, Mary Margaret, now Mrs. Sidney Small, of Detroit, and Elizabeth, wife of Hamilton Paterson, of Detroit.

In 1885 he built his beautiful home at 873 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, and lived there until he built the Garden Court Apartments, corner Joseph Campau and Jefferson Avenues, where he afterwards resided. He died suddenly in the Biltmore Hotel, New York, December 16, 1919. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit.

James Harrington Walker's principal characteristic was his consideration for others. This trait was reflected in his every action. He delighted to spread cheerfulness and happiness.

Although a member of many clubs he was essentially a home man. He preferred the quiet comfort of the fireplace to the officiousness of societydom. It was at his home that he loved to receive his many friends and entertain them. Is it not in the home that gentleness may be given its fullest expression?

## HARRINGTON EDWARD WALKER



**T**WO hundred and sixty-eight years ago (1661), Thomas Walker landed at Boston. Of old English pioneer stock he became the progenitor, in the New World, of a noteworthy line of pathfinders. Harrington Edward Walker forms the eighth generation of that remarkable lineage.

Eldest son of the late James Harrington Walker, by his first wife, Florence A. Holcomb, Harrington Edward Walker was born at Walkerville, September 10, 1884. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and at Yale University, where he graduated with the degree of Ph.B., in 1905.

He became connected with Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd., in the year of his graduation. Assigned to clerical positions at first, he gradually familiarized himself with the functioning of the various departments, and was made Managing Director in 1915. Upon the death of his father he was elevated to the Presidency, an office which he held until 1927, when the stock of the company was sold.

He is at present (1929) President of the Walkerville Land and Building Co., Ltd.;

President of Walkerville and Detroit Ferry Co.; President of Huron Mfg. Co., Detroit; President of Garden Court Realty Co., Detroit; and Director of the following: Walkerville Water Co., Ltd.; Walkerville Construction Co., Ltd.; Walker Metal Products, Ltd.; Walkerville Dairy, Ltd.; Griswold First State Bank and Union Trust Company, of Detroit; and National Trust Company, Ltd., of Toronto.

His Club affiliations are: Walkerville Boat Club; The Yale Club (New York); the Country Club, Detroit; Detroit Automobile Club; Detroit Athletic Club; The Old Club (St. Clair Flats); Grosse Pointe Yacht Club; Indian Village Club, Detroit; Beach Grove Country Club, St. Clair Beach, and Essex Golf & Country Club, Sandwich.

His other associations cover many fields, principally Arts, History, Conservation and Industry. To wit, he is a member of: American Museum of Natural History, New York; American Forestry Association; American Geographical Society; The Players' Society, Detroit; the Fine Arts Society, Detroit; American Automobile Association; Essex County Automobile Club; Border Chamber of Commerce; Michigan Yale Alumni Association, and Phi Sigma Kappa Society.

A man of wide business experience he also acquired experience in municipal government in 1913 and '14, when he was Councillor for the Town of Walkerville. His term expired in 1915, when he decided to make Detroit his permanent residence. He has not sought nor held any public office since.

An authority on finance and a captain in that realm, he should be styled an Intellectual in business; which means that he is as much at home in the role of Maecenas as he is in the part of impassive surveyor of economic, industrial, commercial and investment facts and conditions. Like that of many of his forbears his name is connected with many movements for the promotion of science and learning, charity and welfare.

Mrs. Harrington E. Walker's maiden name was Helen Cathcart, daughter of Robert C. Macfie, of London, Ont. The marriage took place June 5, 1907. There are three children: one boy and two daughters.



## HIRAM H. WALKER

**B**ORN in Walkerville, August 4, 1886, he was taken to Detroit by his parents, J. Harrington Walker and Florence Holcomb, when still in infancy. Educated in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., he later entered Yale, where he graduated, in 1906, with the degree of Ph.B. He completed his university studies by taking a one-year post-graduate course at Cornell.

Hiram H. Walker began his business career in 1908, when he became associated with Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited. He subsequently became an Officer and Director of various companies and institutions, and, at present (1929) he holds the following positions:

*President:* Walkerside Dairy, Ltd., Walker Metal Products, Ltd., Walkerville

Water Company, Ltd., Walkerville Construction Company, Ltd., and Hoskins Manufacturing Company, of Detroit.

*Vice-President:* Walkerville Land & Building Company, Ltd., Walkerville Lumber Company, Ltd., Border Cities Hotel Company, Ltd., Walkerville & Detroit Ferry Company.

*Director:* Garden Court Realty Company, Huron Manufacturing Co., Peoples Wayne County Bank, Guardian Trust Company, Guardian-Detroit Company, Detroit Community Fund, and Trussed Concrete Steel Company of Canada.

He is also Trustee of the Children's Hospital of Michigan, an institution which owes its existence to the generosity of his

grandfather, the late Hiram Walker (cf. *Men of Achievement*, Vol. 1).

His public activities in the Border Cities have been many and of varied character: In 1911 he was President of the Walkerville Board of Trade; in 1923 he was elected President of the Border Chamber of Commerce; in 1920 he was appointed to the Border Cities Hospital Board; in 1919-20 he was President of Border Cities Safety Council, and in 1922-23 he was a member of the Tariff Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

In all his undertakings and activities he has shown real qualities of leadership and a public-spiritedness which have won him general esteem and respect, and which have called forth many expressions of gratitude from several public bodies both in Detroit and in the Border Cities.

A man of wealth he carries on modestly, creating about him an atmosphere of good-fellowship, sympathy and friendliness. A busy man he prefers accuracy to haste. By temperament and training he likes to go to the core of any question which he is asked to consider or study, but his multiple occupations usually urge him to find the "point" without unnecessary waste of time. He proceeds with system and order. Otherwise he would not suffice to the calls that are made upon him. His offices are located at Walkerville, Ontario, and at 1918 Buhl Building, Detroit.

Mr. Walker married twice. His first wife was Elsa Stroh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Stroh, of Detroit. She died in March, 1922. His present wife was Miss Jessie Post, daughter of W. R. Post, of Detroit. He is the father of Phoebe H. and Elsa E. Walker, who are at home at 144 Provencal Road, Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan.

Hiram H. Walker's Club affiliations are: Detroit Club, Detroit Athletic Club, Yon-doteaga Club, The Country Club, Grosse Pointe Club, Grosse Pointe Riding and Hunt Club, Detroit Yacht Club, Old Club of St. Clair Flats, University Club, Detroit, Union League Club of Michigan, Detroit Automobile Club, Beach Grove and Country Club and Essex Golf & Country Club, the latter two being in the Border Cities. His main recreations are Golf, Tennis, Riding and Fishing.

His name is connected with many projects the success of which is traced to his magnanimity and to that of his brother, Harrington E. Walker. To mention only two: The Metropolitan Hospital and the Walker Airport.

In business circles he is regarded as a wise counselor in matters of finance and investment, as well as of corporation and industrial management. He is not a speculator nor a capitalist. He is a Business Man with an unusual amount of acumen and penetration.





## WILLIAM WOOLLATT

**W**ILLIAM WOOLLATT is not some 'quidam'; he is a factor in the Border Cities and has been for forty years.

He was born at Weeden, Hartfordshire, England, April 2, 1855. Educated in the primary schools of his birthplace and in the Hitchin Commercial School, he came to Canada at the age of 17, when began his long career in roalroad construction and management.

His first employment was in the mechanical department of the Northern Railway of Canada. This was in 1872. He later was promoted to the traffic department of that railroad, and when, in 1888, the Grand Trunk acquired the Northern Railway, William Woollatt was one of the staff of that important department at Montreal.

While in Montreal he received an invitation to take charge of the construction of the Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit River Railway, a project sponsored by Hiram Walker & Sons. He entered upon his new function in January 1889, and he acted as Construction Manager or General Manager of that roalroad until it was sold to the Pere Marquette in 1903. He remained with the new owners of the "Walker Road" until the latter part of 1904.

By this time the Border Cities had begun to assume importance as commercial and industrial centres, and the need of inter-urban connections among the various railways having terminal facilities there was deemed pressing. The Essex Terminal Railway Company was thus organized for

the purpose of meeting this new demand for transportation and William Woollatt took charge of the construction of the system. He has since been Vice-President and General Manager of that railway, which has twenty-one miles of interurban lines.

In addition to this vice-presidential post he is President of William Woollatt & Sons, Limited; Director, Windsor Sand & Gravel Company, Limited, and associated with Ryan Construction Company, Limited.

William Woollatt's activities are not confined to business; they embrace also that captivating element in national and community life: politics. He has been Mayor of the Town of Ojibway since 1913; has been member of the County Council since the same year; was County Warden in 1924, and he was for several years, President of the North Essex Conservative Association.

In all his enterprises, commercial or otherwise—and they range from minor undertakings to large businesses—he shows an uncompromising attitude in matters of right and justice, an indomitable courage in the pursuit of an objective, respect for con-

trary opinions, a kind disposition towards critics, an unbiased trend of mind and a knowledge of affairs that often confounds.

At seventy-four past he is sprightly, brisk and jovial. He is a glutton for work and is as punctilious in business as he is in general conduct. He has no fads, and many of our "new-fangled notions" make him impatient. There is something of the conservatism of the prophets about him and a 'stern righteousness is woven into his very fibre'. He is a stark Fundamentalist . . . altogether adamant against the influences of modernism. A factor in the business life of the community he is a power in its spiritual and moral life.

By his wife, nee Ann Robinson, daughter of David Robinson and Elizabeth Thompson, of Toronto, William Woollatt had seven children. They are, Eva Elizabeth, now Mrs. O. U. Macmicking, of Toronto; Annie M., spouse of T. G. C. Tichborne, of Walkerville; William Robinson, of Walkerville; Amy E., now Mrs. E. C. Scythes, of Toronto; Harold, Stanley and Herbert, of Walkerville. Mr. and Mrs. Woollatt reside at 81 Huron St., Walkerville.



## WILLIAM ROBINSON WOOLLATT

**B**ETTER known as "Bill" he is the Napoleon of Sportsdom in the Border Cities, and, incidentally, one of Windsor's most widely known business men. His personal popularity once drove him into the political arena and his business acumen has kept him at the head of the Walkerville Hydro Commission since 1914, the year of that body's inception. His social and sports penchant is reflected in his several club memberships and his fraternal dispositions are attested to by the high degrees he holds in benevolent societies. He ran amateur baseball in the Border Cities for more than ten years and his race track activities date back to 1920. He is an all-round good-fellow, versatile, gifted, enterprising, generous and trusting. He has a keen sense

of wit and humour but the hardest critic must admit that he is not a blase.

William Robinson Woollatt was born at Toronto, August 9, 1880. When his parents removed to Walkerville, in 1889, he was a Public School student in the Queen City. He continued his education in Walkerville and at the Windsor Collegiate, and completed his academic training at Westervelts College, London, Ont.

He began life as agent for the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railroad at Port Stanley, but soon drifted into commercial business, to wit: 1904-1905, Manager Columbia Phonograph Co., Montreal; 1905-1925, Agent Canadian Express Company, Walkerville (21 years); 1907-1914, Route Agent

United States Express Company; 1914-1920, Overland Dealer, Walkerville and Windsor; 1915-1917, Canadian Agent Adams Express Co., and finally identified with the Western Racing Association, owners and operators of the local Devonshire Track. He was elected President of Devonshire in 1920, when the Association was heavily involved. He gradually gained authority in the management of the Club and took complete control of its affairs in 1923. Within four years thereafter, as a result of Bill Woollatt's sound and progressive methods of operations, Devonshire emerged from debt and burned its mortgages. It was a feat. He also operated Windsor Jockey Club for two years and has thus fully won recognition as King of the Turf in the Border Cities. In fact his prominence in that field has almost eclipsed his record in other endeavours. For W. R. Woollatt is Vice-President of William Woollatt & Sons, Limited, and of Ryan Construction Company Limited, of Walkerville, and in his private office in the Security Building conducts other interests of a promotional character. He has

earned a reasonable competence and he is far from through. Men of his stamp never apotheosize inertia.

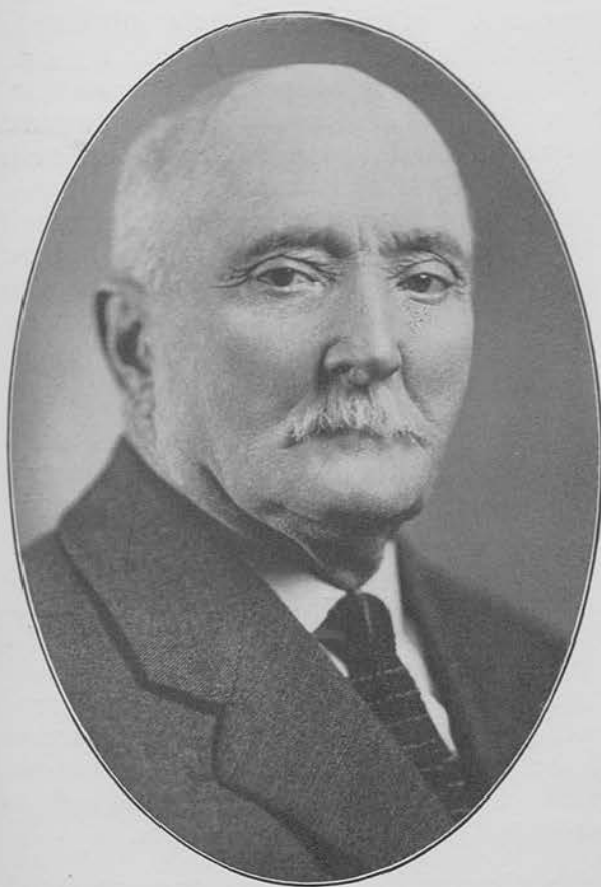
Bill Woollatt ran for office but once. It was in the provincial elections of 1919, when he was, at the last minute, pitted, as Conservative candidate, against Major J. C. Tolmie. He was included in the landslide that swept the Hearst Government out of office, and that put an end to his political aspirations . . . if he ever had any.

Mr. Woollatt is a 33rd degree Scottish Rite, A. F. & A. M., Knight Templar and Mystic Shriner. His club affiliations include Beach Grove, Windsor, Essex and Roseland. His recreations extend to every form of wholesome and clean sports.

In 1908, October 1, he married Mabel Alice Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Anderson, of London, Ont. There are two children: Wm. T., of Detroit, and Helen A., at home, at 133 Kildare Road, Walkerville.



## CHARLES N. ANDERSON



His parents—James Anderson, of Irish descent, and Elizabeth Howes, of English extraction—were poor, as were all pioneers in pre-Confederation days. But there was happiness there, and content and cheer,—the very elements of achievement.

Young Charles attended the little log school of his native township until 1873, when he followed his parents to the woods of Mersea Township, in Essex County. He was then fifteen years old, and had to choose between farming as an occupation and a professional career. Although he had not a farthing he decided in favour of the latter. He therefore struck out for Leamington, where he hired to the late Doctor Chamberlain as chore-boy. It is no doubt while at these duties for Dr. Chamberlain, that medicine became a fixation in his mind.

From chore-boy to the medical profession is a giant's stride; for Charles Anderson it was a long, tortuous path, strewn throughout with obstacles, difficulties and hardships. But what are obstacles, difficulties and hardships to a man of will? They merely serve to accelerate his pace. Young Anderson belonged to that stock of stalwarts who, once determined upon an objective, proceed towards it, once set upon a course, follow it doggedly. He therefore made chores from 7 to 8 a.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m., but from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. he attended the Leamington Public School, and in the evening stooped over his books. Meanwhile he saved enough money to put himself through the Model School, where he obtained a Third Class Teacher's Certificate. For four years thereafter he taught school in the Township of Tilbury West, and set aside money in sufficient quantity to permit of his taking his academic studies at the Windsor and St. Catherines Collegiates, and his professional training at Toronto Normal School. He emerged from these institutions, in 1881, with a 2nd

**S**HERIFF! There is no higher post in the county. He is the county's chief executive officer. His duties are many, and responsible to the extreme. They range from the seizure of property under warrant of attachment to the safe-keeping of prisoners in the county jail. He it is also who is charged with the proper conduct of juries, as well as expected to keep the peace. In the absence of the executioner, when the extreme penalty of death must be imposed, he would be called upon to replace him. The office is an appointive one. It has been so in England since the fourteenth century; in Canada, always.

Sheriff Charles N. Anderson celebrated his 71st birthday, January 14, 1929. He was born on that day, in 1858, in Township Stephen, Huron County, and in a log house.

Class Professional Certificate, and at once received an assignment in Mersea Township. He taught there for three more years, with a success that is still remembered in S. S. No. 8.

By 1884 the little Leamington chore-boy was ready for the medical college. His youthful dreams were nearer and nearer to realization. His feelings when he found himself on the threshold of Trinity Medical College must have been exhilarating. He was about to fulfill a promise he had made to himself ten years before. True the goal was not yet reached, but he had the satisfaction to know that his perseverant efforts had not gone for naught. Four years later—four years of hard work, abnegation and sacrifice—he received his “M.D.”, to which he added the higher degree of C.M. (Master of Surgery). He was now Doctor Anderson, M.D., C.M.

Dr. Anderson practiced medicine and surgery for twenty-nine years thereafter, first in Comber, in the very heart of the township in which he had first taught school, and later in Leamington, where the citizens still remembered him as Dr. Chamberlain's chore-boy. He abandoned the practice of his profession in 1917, to accept his present office, that of Sheriff, at Sandwich.

Now, most doctors, like most lawyers, sink into oblivion a few years after their death. Search the records and you will find that the list of immortals, in these two professions, soon runs out. If lawyers had not a monopoly of the House of Commons, the best of them would be forever forgotten among the countless John Smiths. Doctors fare very little better; although their field of action offers more avenues to survival, ninety per cent. of them fail to secure, not illumination, but even the pale glow of a feeble remembrance. Why such talents as these two professions have produced should yield so poor a harvest of immortality is a question that requires an occult answer.

Doctor Anderson will go down to posterity, not as a school teacher, not as a doctor—though a good and successful one—not as a politician, not as a sheriff, but as a MAN, a man of character and

integrity, a man of action and duty. And his lifework is not over; he has not said “amen”. But should he stop now, his achievement would stand as a beacon upon which our growing generation might advantageously turn their compass, in those hours when the sea of life is stormy and menacing. In so inordinately intricate a fabric as society has now come to be, such shining examples of personal accomplishment as Dr. Anderson's are a national treasure. Man is not measured by what he is, but by the distance he had to travel in order to be what he is. Dr. Anderson's measurement is from zero to the highest public office in the county. How was this achieved; hard work from the start, a set objective, stick-to-it-ive-ness, humanness, tolerance and good conduct.

— I said politician. Yes, Dr. Anderson's portrait hangs in the halls of the Ontario Legislative Assembly. His name is writ in the records of that law-making body. He sat in the Legislature for South Essex, as a Conservative, for two terms, 1908 to 1911, and 1911 to 1914. There he fought for the rank and file, whence he had risen. Among the legislation he personally sponsored were a bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Division Court, and an amendment to the Surrogate Court Act designed to facilitate the settlement of estates.

Dr. Charles N. Anderson was appointed Sheriff in 1917. His office is the largest in the Province of Ontario, outside Toronto. His duties are enumerated in the first paragraph of this sketch. A dignified post, he fills it with dignity, propriety and decorum.

Dr. Anderson married, September 20, 1890, Elizabeth Smith, of Comber. The union was blessed by four children: Clarence B., of the Detroit Trust Company; Howard B., Deputy Sheriff at Sandwich; Mrs. D. R. McLellan, of Detroit, and Edith K., at home at 131 Sunset Avenue, Sandwich.

Dr. Anderson's only recreation is WORK. He is either at his home or at his office every day of the year, with the only exception of a few weeks in the winter time, which he spends in Florida, for the benefit of his health.



## FELIX VILLENEUVE

**F**ELIX VILLENEUVE is a lumberman. He was, so to speak, born to the trade, having been initiated to cabinet-making immediately upon his leaving school. Having graduated in that specialty he later acquired a special training in lumber inspection, and it was in the capacity of inspector that he entered the employ of the Globe Furniture Company, of Walkerville, Ontario, a concern organized in 1889 by the late Hiram Walker, and which is now the home of the Studebaker Corporation.

In 1895, Felix Villeneuve, by now ripe with experience in nearly every branch of the lumber trade, forsook his employment and launched into business for himself. He had no capital, but, in lieu of a bank account, he had something which he could

capitalize, that is: a practical knowledge, a wide acquaintance, and a good reputation. His office was located on Walker Road, and a small one it was. Walkerville was then only a budding town . . . the period of rapid expansion had not yet arrived; but Felix Villeneuve read in the future, and saw that the time was fast approaching when an era of growth would open. He was not mistaken. Early in the new century a wave of progress struck Walkerville and the other Border communities. Ford was brought into existence by the automotive industry; development was witnessed in every line. The Villeneuve business grew in the same ratio. It was not long before new and larger quarters were needed; they were provided for in 1912 at the corner of Ottawa Street and Monmouth Road, where

every adjunct of a modern lumber dealer's plant was installed. Felix Villeneuve is still at the same place of business, having as associates in his growing enterprise, his sons, Walter, Leo J. and Theodore J., and his daughter, Mrs. C. H. Sparksman, of Daytona Beach, Florida. The official name of the company is The F. Villeneuve Lumber Company, Limited.

Felix Villeneuve was born in 1865, at St. Eustache, P. Q., and was raised at Hawkesbury, County of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario. He was the son of Severe Villeneuve and Florence Choquette. He was educated in the schools of his native place, but was only fourteen when he bedecked himself with overalls and started upon the career which I have briefly described. He is sixty-five years of age and small of stature; he wears rimmed glasses and has a luxurious crop of white hair; he walks about briskly and is effervescent of speech . . . his every feature denotes vigour and determination. His home at 46 Lincoln Road, Walkerville, is presided over by Louise Laforet, whom he married in 1890.

By the paternal side Felix Villeneuve is a scion of one of the oldest families of Provence, in France. The first of the Villeneuves in that province was Raymond de Villeneuve, a general of the troops of Aragon, in the service of the Count of

Barcelona. The Count of Barcelona took Provence in 1112, and rewarded Raymond de Villeneuve, for his services in the war, by giving him the estate of Gandalet, to which Raymond later gave his own name. Raymond de Villeneuve's descendants were numerous and distinguished, some having gained from the Kings of France, baronetcies and marquisesates. The commander of the allied fleets of France and Spain at Trafalgar, was Jean Baptiste Sylvestre de Villeneuve, vice-admiral and Officer of the Legion of Honour. The present head of the House, in France, is Prince Romeo de Villeneuve, who married a Vanderbilt. He is a grand nephew of the great Napoleon.

Several branches of the Villeneuve family settled in Canada and United States, during the eighteenth century and at the beginning of the nineteenth. Their descendants, on both sides of the line, have been prominent in military and civic life. Joseph Henri Villeneuve was a lieutenant in the Confederate Army, during the Civil War of 1861-65; Harriet Elizabeth Villeneuve was the mother of General Joseph Lee, of Hampton, Virginia. J. O. Villeneuve was Mayor of Montreal in 1894-95, and his son, E. W. Villeneuve, was an alderman of, and is a successful business man in, the metropolis.

Meet Felix Villeneuve, Lumberman and Gentleman.





DAVID MELVILLE EAGLE

IN educational work—what I would call the machine-like process of degree-making—much is impersonal. This is true of universities, large colleges, and kindred institutions. But there is nothing vastly strange about this. It is true also of the millions who enter productive occupations. Now-a-days everything is done on a large scale basis.

I must confess, however, that in the case of David Melville Eagle, there is something different from the conventional proceedings of education. I have before me a record of personal achievement that stands out pre-eminently: Teacher for three years in rural and city schools; Principal of Essex County Model School, Windsor, for six and a half years; Teacher at Windsor

Collegiate for five and a half years, and finally—and until now—Principal of the English-French Training School at Sandwich. He has also been Inspector of English-French schools in Essex and Kent for the past six years. During his professional career he has trained no fewer than five hundred teachers, who, in turn, have taught and trained thousands of boys and girls in the Province. And he is still on the job, at 52.

But that is not all. He has given of himself in other fields. He is a former Alderman of the City of Windsor; was five years a member and one year Chairman of the Windsor Library Board; was four years Reeve of the Town of Sandwich, and Warden of Essex County in 1926. He is

at present a Councillor of the Town of Sandwich, a Director of the Border Chamber of Commerce and President of Essex County Automobile Association. In the realm of business he is President of Palmer Medical Co., Limited, of Windsor, and shareholder in Butter-Nut Bread Company, Ltd., of Walkerville, now the Canada Bread Company. He has built more than one hundred houses and factories in his community. He is an ex-President of Windsor Lawn Bowling Club, Ltd., member of Essex Golf and Country Club, Ltd., and Vice-President, Essex County Arts Association.

He is Past-President, Training Section, of the Ontario Educational Association; Past Master of Rose Lodge No. 500, A. F. & A. M., and Past-President of the Masonic Past Masters Association. He has traveled extensively in every part of Canada and United States, and has made eleven trips to Europe, personally conducting parties through the British Isles, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, and other countries. He

has, through his many travels, gained a wide knowledge of architecture and arts, in the promotion of which he has always taken a keen interest.

All in all, Mr. Eagle is a factor in the Border Cities. His services have been as numerous and multiplied as they have been generous and disinterested. Men of his type and stamp are always too few in any community. They build not for time, but for eternity. No greater record of personal accomplishment can be found in any city or town than his, and he is comparatively young; he has many years of achievement ahead of him. Therefore I say to Mr. Eagle: AD MULTOS ANNOS.

David Melville Eagle was born January 2, 1877, at Puslinch Lake, Wellington County. His father was Elijah Eagle, and his mother Ellen Congo. In 1915, (January 1) he married Miss Jessie Lois Brown, daughter of Reverend Thomas Brown, of Lindsay, Ont. There is one son, Douglas, now a lad of 13, at home at 1 California Ave., Sandwich.

## WILLIAM HENRY CANTELON



SOME time in the year 1913, William Henry Cantelon, then in the employ of the Toledo Scales Company, happened to be in the Customs Offices, in Windsor, clearing certain shipments of materials, on behalf of his company. There he was accosted by a gentleman whom he had never seen nor even heard of. It was C. L. Bair, owner of a patent in Canada for automobile top-holders, a contrivance that was much in demand in the days of the open car. Bair, in thorough, business-like fashion, inquired of Mr. Cantelon whether he could direct him to a concern which would manufacture his patented top-holder in Canada. Mr. Cantelon, after a few moments of thinking, suggested the name of the Toledo Scales Company, of which he was, at the time, production manager. Mr. Bair accepted

without the slightest hesitation, and shortly afterwards arrangements were made whereby the Bair top-holder was produced in this country.

Thus began between W. H. Cantelon and substantial interests in United States an association which eventually developed into a company of large proportions, with a capital investment of \$750,000, holding eleven acres of land, using 89,000 square feet of floor space, and with a yearly employment roll averaging 200, daily.

The rapid growth of The Auto Specialties Manufacturing Company of Canada has been the product of a modern rapprochement between workshop and business. The fundamental principle of this alliance is confidence in one's ability to direct and control his own destiny. The principle itself issues from the knowledge of mechanical production and of the basic essentials of mercantilism. Mr. Cantelon had acquired the one in the shops, where he had run the entire plant from common labourer to production manager, and the other he had borrowed from books or snatched here and there through his contacts with business and commercial men.

In 1915, W. H. Cantelon, confident that the rapid developments of the automotive industries were the heralds of epochal times in the manufacture of accessories, endeavoured to enlist the financial support of J. W. Tiscornia, head of the Auto Specialties Manufacturing Company, of St. Joseph, Mich. His only success was to draw the curt statement that "Canada is only a land of snow and ice, a land which holds no promise for industrial activity." But that did not discourage him. Quite the contrary, it urged him upon his projects with greater determination, since he had, as a result of Mr. Tiscornia's refusal to join him, to enter the field of production and competition without capital.

Thus when W. H. Cantelon opened his accessories shop on Pitt Street, in the City of Windsor—above the Windsor Mat Company—, all he had for protection against failure, was his mechanical skill, a huge capacity for hard work, an innate flair for business, and \$300, half of which was W. H. Gorman's contribution to the venture. No humbler beginning could be imagined. W. H. Cantelon was at one and the same time, manager, chief mechanic, accountant, buyer, and "drummer", traveling on second-class tickets and with a bare five-dollar bank note tucked away in his watch pocket. But no odds could beset him. He was determined to "make it go", and go it did. At the end of two years of plodding on a royalty basis for the Auto Specialties Company of St. Joseph, Mich., the partnership of Cantelon and Gorman moved its quarters to corner of Albert and McDougall—a plant which is still in operation—and there started production on a larger scale. By the year 1918, Mr. Cantelon had succeeded in completely changing J. W. Tiscornia's opinion of Canada as an industrial and commercial field. Canada was no longer a land of ice and snow but a land of milk and honey. Thereafter the Tiscornia interests in California and St. Joseph, Mich., and W. H. Cantelon's goodwill and prospects in Canada were united for the founding and operation of The Auto Specialties Manufacturing Company of Canada, located on Tecumseh Road, in the City of Windsor. The merging of these interests brought about the absorption of Mr. Gorman's investment in the original partnership of Cantelon and Gorman, but Mr. Gorman maintained his connection with the new and enlarged concern, whilst Mr. Cantelon was made its executive head.

The progress of this company since 1918, under W. H. Cantelon's management, has been consistent with the development of the automobile industry. Its chief products are auto parts of every description, brass

and aluminum castings, machine shop and foundry work, auto accessories, jacks, etc.

One may easily detect the location of the concern as he travels on Tecumseh Road, east from Ouellette Avenue. The buildings are of the sprawling type, and from these low sheds comes a continuous hammering and sputtering, and the glow of red fire. On entering the administration offices one is struck at their unpretentious appearance. They are situated in the center of the buildings, and behind an ordinary flat desk, sits a man of forty-two, clean shaved, small of stature and lean of build, smoking at a long-stemmed pipe, and pouring, between puffs, orders to superintendents, machinememen and other subalterns. He is the busiest one about the shops and offices, for there is nothing that a mechanic does that he cannot himself do, whilst his multiple duties as manager leave him no spare moments. He is active and loves action. He likes to deal with facts and has the gift of persuasive utterance. He is endowed with a faithful memory and his judgment is never obtuse. He should go far in his chosen realm.

William Henry Cantelon was born at Petrolia, Ontario, December 27, 1886. His parents were William Cantelon and Letitia Armstrong. He received his early education in the Public and High Schools of his native town, and later took a Commercial Course at the Canada Business College, in Chatham. He has been twice married. His first wife was Gertrude Parrish, by whom he had two children, Gerard and Harvey. His second wife was formerly Miss Harvreen Wood.

He is a Mason and a Shriner. He is an enthusiastic member of Rotary and plays Golf at the Beach Grove Country Club. He has had so far little time to devote to travels, but has visited both Canada and United States in every direction. In politics he usually supports the Conservative Party, and his home is at 50 Dakota Drive, Walkerville.





## BYRON ROSS McKENZIE

**H**E IS one of Windsor's youngest and most enterprising business men. He is General Distributor of Firestone Tires for seven and a half counties in Western Ontario, has his headquarters at 700 Wyandotte Street East, and maintains a branch at London, Ont. In this occupation he has created for himself an Elysium and has accumulated a comfortable competency. Yet Byron Ross McKenzie is only 38, and established his distributing business only in 1921. All of which goes to show that he has not been content to jog along behind grandfather's old gray mare, but that he has, on the contrary, gone ahead with a rush, using his brains, instead of peddling second-hand ideas.

Rather stocky of build, he has avoirdu-

pois, physical stamina, endurance, and a corresponding capacity for hard work. In business he is of the conservative type; he is a careful observer, and far from inclined to take guidance from the rhapsodists. He has never had to apply correctives to his enterprises; and that's saying a great deal, particularly when we take time to survey the trend of industry in the last few years and the decline of trade in 1927. It also speaks well for Mr. McKenzie's ethical standards.

Byron Ross McKenzie was born in Stephen Township, Huron County, December 20, 1890, and on a farm. His parents—Peter McKenzie and Mary McLachlan—were of Scotch descent, as were his forbears. He was educated in the Public

Schools of his native township, and at 13 started to work on the home farm. At 17 he decided to engage in commercial life, and to that end, took a six-months' business course at the Canada Business College, in Chatham, Ont.

Having completed his business training, he went from Chatham to Ford, Ontario, where he applied for a "job" at Ford Motor Company. He was "taken in" as an office boy and remained in Ford Motor Company's employ for twelve years. In those years, however, he had risen from office boy to the responsible position of General Purchasing Agent. It was while he occupied that post that the opportunity of becoming Distributor for Firestone products was offered him. He seized upon it, and he has since developed a business that runs into the six figures.

But that is far from being all. However remarkable Mr. McKenzie's achievement in the field of competitive business, his record in the civic realm is perhaps more inspiring. He holds the distinction of being one of the youngest aldermen who ever sat around the council table of the City of Windsor. In fact he was elected to the Windsor Council in 1914, when he had not yet reached his twenty-fourth year.

This election marked his entry in municipal politics, and since then he has held the following public positions: Member of Windsor School Board for two years, 1916-1917; Member of Windsor Park Commission for four years, 1918-1921; Member of Windsor Water Commission for six consecutive years, 1922-1927; and in December 1927, he was reelected to that commission—by acclamation—for 1928 and '29. He was three times Chairman of the Windsor Water Commission, and is Chairman in 1929.

All of which constitutes a record of unique character in the civic annals of Windsor. Indeed few business men in any city or town have found time to give so many years of service to their respective communities. The record bespeaks a public spiritedness which does honour to Mr. McKenzie; it also bespeaks qualities—moral

and intellectual—of a high calibre . . . . of the very calibre needed for progress, civic advancement, and permanency.

But Byron Ross McKenzie's activities are not confined to wholesaling Firestone products, or to civic affairs. He is also Member of the Border Chamber of Commerce, in whose function he takes a keen interest. He is fully convinced of that body's "raison d'être" as a community asset, and contributes largely to the efficiency of its work. He is a booster for the Border Cities and a firm believer in the future of Essex County as an agricultural and industrial area.

Fraternally Mr. McKenzie is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and is a Past Master of Border Cities Lodge No. 554, A. F. & A. M. He is also a Shriner, 14th Degree Scottish Rite and an Oddfellow.

Socially he is member of the Windsor Club, the Essex Golf and Country Club, the Rotary Club, and the Cadillac Athletic Club of Detroit.

In business, in addition to being President of R. B. McKenzie, Limited, he is Director of the Empire Life Insurance Company, of Toronto, Vice-President of Consols Securities, also of Toronto, and President of McKenzie Finance Limited, of Windsor.

Mr. McKenzie espoused, October 11, 1913, Miss Margaret Marshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. W. Marshall, of Walkerville. There are two children: Mary Margaret, age 13, and James William, age 11, both of whom are at home with their parents at 59 Ontario Street, Walkerville.

In politics Byron Ross McKenzie is a Liberal, and very zealous in support of his opinions. His alert business mind and general organizing ability are assets which are always counted upon by the stalwarts of his party, at election times.

NOTE: Mr. McKenzie ran as a Liberal in the riding of East Windsor, in the Ontario elections held October 30, 1929, and met defeat at the hands of Frank W. Wilson, K.C.

## ANTHONY ALONZO MARENTETTE



**P**OPULARLY known as "Tony", he prefers that abbreviated form of address to the soniferous Anthony Alonzo. He belongs to a family whose tree, on the maternal side, was planted in Detroit by Robert Navarre—a scion of Henry IV, King of France, in 1730. His father is Henry Navarre Marentette, and his mother Edwidge Emma Gignac. His home is on Grand Marais Road, Township of Sandwich West, which a foresire carved out in the wilderness, a century and a half ago.

Anthony Alonzo Marentette was born July 1, 1898. He was educated in Separate School No. 4, in his native Township of Sandwich West, and received his academic training in the Windsor Collegiate Institute, where he graduated in 1917.

Following his collegiate days, he engaged in farming on the paternal homestead, and

continued in that occupation until 1925, when he became associated with Marentette Realities Corporation—whose offices are in Windsor. Since then he has divided his activities between real estate brokerage and municipal politics. His success in both stands as testimony of his natural ability, and as evidence of his strong and engaging personality.

"Tony" entered municipal politics in 1925, when he was elected to the council of Sandwich West. In 1926 he wrested the reeveship from Alfred Durocher, and in 1927, as well as in 1928, and 1929, he was reelected Reeve of that municipality by acclamation. In January 1928 he was elected Warden of the County of Essex; he has thus the distinction of being the youngest official who has ever sat in the Warden's chair.

During his tenure of office as Reeve of Sandwich West—1926-28-29—he has directed expenditure for pavements, road construction, schools, etc., amounting to nearly \$2,000,000. He has shown, in his administration a marked spirit of progress, as well as a perspicacious eye for economy.

Solidly built, he is 6-foot tall, and tips the scales at 200. He shoots straight from the shoulder and dislikes balderdash. He loves politics, and if business gives him a respite, he may go far in that controversial field. He is equally at home either in French or in English, speaks cautiously and convincingly, has a fund of practical knowledge and is always willing to learn.

"Tony" married, January 28, 1929, Miss Elda Cecile Rivait, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hermas Rivait, of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

NOTE: Liberal candidate in North Essex at the Ontario elections held October 30, 1929, Mr. Marentette was defeated by Dr. Paul Poisson.



## CECIL EGERMONT JACKSON

**T**HE Chief Executive of the City of Windsor celebrated his 56th birthday anniversary November 29, 1928, the day upon which he was nominated for the office he occupied in 1927 and 1928, and will occupy until 1931, by virtue of a sensational victory in the elections of December 3, 1928.

Few men in Canada can pride themselves of so long a record as Mayor Cecil Egermont Jackson has established in the civic annals of the thriving City of Windsor. Alderman in 1904 and 1905, he was again on the Council from 1917 to 1926. In December 1926 he was elected Mayor of Windsor in a field of three, and in 1927 he was given an acclamation. In 1928 he was again induced to seek reelection for 1929

and 1930, but he found himself opposed by no fewer than four candidates. His vote was only 579 short of the combined votes polled by his four opponents. No higher tribute of personal popularity and public confidence could be given a man, after fifteen years in municipal life, during which time he did not suffer defeat at an election.

Cecil Egermont Jackson began life as a news agent on the old Erie & Huron Railroad (now a Division of Pere Marquette). He was then fourteen and had just left the Vienna Public School, three miles from Port Burwell, Elgin County, where he was born, the son of George Jackson and Phoebe Sterling. He has vivid recollections of those days. Senator James Couzens, of Detroit, was an employee for the same rail-



road, at Chatham. Destiny separated them after two years of comradeship. James Couzens went to Detroit where he fell in luck with Ford and became a millionaire. Cecil Jackson went to Windsor, became proprietor of a Tobacco and Barber business, and for thirty-eight years thereafter, carried on that business successfully. He abandoned his trade when he was elevated to the Mayor's Chair in 1927. He believes that the importance of Windsor's business demands a full-time Executive, and pursuant to that belief he is at his desk in the Windsor City Hall with the regularity of a clock.

Of medium height, slender, not robust of health, Mayor Jackson carries on his duties without bustle, but with dignity and decorum. Sober of mind, his judgment is safe, his guidance dependable, and his leadership wholesome. He understands thoroughly the administrative machinery of civic government and he keeps it in motion with the skilled hand of an expert. He has courage, decision, warm sympathy, and a

kind heart. He is human; and that's saying a great deal about any man.

Cecil Jackson served for nine years in the old 21st Essex Fusiliers. He accompanied that Regiment to Toronto when King George—then Duke of York—was the guest of the Queen City, and also to Quebec, in 1908, during the Tricentenary Celebrations. In 1904 he travelled with it to the World's Fair in St. Louis. However, he is not a militarist.

Cecil Jackson has few Club affiliations, and apart from his personal Real Estate holdings he is only interested in the Ouellette Avenue Market, Ltd., of which he is President. He is an A. F. & A. M., Scottish Rite and an A. O. F. He is also Member of the Kiwanis Club.

On September 7, 1902, he married Jessie Bertram, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bertram, of Walkerville, and he is the father of five children: Isabelle, now Mrs. John Switzer, of Windsor; Marjorie, May, Grace and George. They live at 578 Dougall Avenue, Windsor, Ont.



## ANDREW DOUGLAS BOWLBY

**I**T WAS exactly fifty-three years ago that Andrew Douglas Bowlby, then a young, eager, bubbling, exuberant lad of sixteen, fresh from the schools—Public and High—of Port Dover, Norfolk County, began his business career in Windsor. In the '76's nearly all stores were general stores and the late James Lambie's, at the corner of Ferry and Sandwich, was no exception to that consecrated rule.

Those were the days of buggies and horse-drawn street cars and Andrew Bowlby well remembers them. When those adjuncts of the ante-electric and ante-gasolene period were relegated to the museums or passed into the kingdom of forgotten relics, Andrew Bowlby had tucked away many years of solid experience

behind the counter and in ledgers. In 1900 he took over the original Lambie business and conducted it as a Men's Outfitting Store, under his own name. For eighteen years thereafter he carried on as a Men's Outfitter; the end came with the end of the Great War, in 1918. In that year A. D. Bowlby—then a man of independent means—sold out.

But he did not completely retire from business life. In 1919 he organized the firm of Bowlby & Glunns, Ltd., (dealers in radios and electric household goods, R. H. Glunns, Manager) and he became President of the new concern. He still occupies that post.

From the viewpoint of continuity in business few men in the Border Cities can

claim a longer record. Fifty-three years is almost a lifetime. But Andrew Bowlby, still vigorous and energetic, alert and active, continues to give of himself to business, to community work, welfare projects, and to his incumbency of the position of Judge of the Juvenile Court of Windsor, Walkerville and East Windsor, to which he was appointed in 1922.

Toward the latter, however, he feels greater responsibility. The problem of dealing with juvenile delinquents is one of serious import. In that Court justice is not by formula. There are no prescriptions in the Juvenile Court; its code is not the Penal Code. If sentences must be imposed they are made to fit the criminal, not the crime. It is the only Court where discretion reigns supreme, where the Judge finds himself unhampered by mandatory statutes, laws or provisions. The idea of the Juvenile Court is not to punish, but to reform.

The very description of the character of the Juvenile Court and of the procedure therein, indicates the qualities of which must be possessed the Presiding Judge. He must first realize that he is dealing with misdemeanors, not felonies, with delinquents, not criminals. He must also study the offender facing him, his environment, his weaknesses, and he must form judgment not in the light of a provision in the law, but in the light of the facts and circumstances discovered in his study. He must administer justice, not automatically, but in the spirit of reasonableness and common sense, always keeping in mind the welfare of the community, but also the reformation of the delinquent. It is not an easy task,

but in its performance Judge Bowlby's conscience has not been violated . . . nor has his trust.

Since his appointment to the Judgeship of the Juvenile Court, Andrew Bowlby has held no elective public offices. But prior to this appointment he had been conspicuous in many public bodies. He was the first Chairman of the Windsor Hydro-Electric Commission and he was Chairman of the Public School Board in 1910. He is also a Past President of the Border Chamber of Commerce. During the Great War he took an active part in the organization of local units. He was Chairman of the Essex County Committee which was responsible for the formation of the 99th Battalion, a unit which went overseas in the Spring of 1916, and which rendered a glorious account of itself.

Judge Andrew Douglas Bowlby was born at Port Dover, November 9, 1860. His parents were Lewis Bowlby, grain merchant, and Mary Anne Douglas. On March 31, 1891, he married Edith Ellen, daughter of Robert William Adams, barrister, and Ellen Appelbe, of Hamilton, Ont. There is one daughter, Margaret E., who is at home, at 604 Victoria Avenue, Windsor.

Fraternally he is a Past Master of Windsor Lodge A. F. & A. M., Knight Templar, and Shriner. His club affiliations include Essex County Golf and Country Club, Essex County Automobile Club, and the Canard Shooting Club, of which he is President. He has traveled extensively in Canada and United States, and has also visited, upon three occasions, Europe and North Africa.

## ERNEST G. HENDERSON



THE late Ernest G. Henderson, who died at Victoria Hospital, Montreal, October 13, 1920, was the fourth son of Reverend Henry Henderson, of Holywood, County Down, Ireland. Born September 14, 1858, he lived a full life to the age of 62.

Having manifested at Hillbrook School, in his native county, a marked aptitude for the art of construction, he graduated in the profession of Civil Engineering when only twenty. His first remunerative employment was with the railroad with which he had served his apprenticeship, the Belfast and County Down Railway. A year later, 1879, he was appointed Assistant Engineer of the Ulster Division of the Great Northern Railway of Ireland.

The late Mr. Henderson came to Canada in 1883, and immediately associated himself with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Employed for some five years on Surveys, and on the construction of the main line of that railway, he was appointed, in 1888, Assist-

ant Engineer at Toronto. He was later made Resident Engineer at London, Ontario, but soon resigned that position to supervise the construction of the Salt Plant at Windsor, then known as the Windsor Salt Works, but now the Canadian Salt Company of Canada, Limited.

The erection of the Windsor Salt Plant and of the Chemical Plant at Sandwich is Mr. Henderson's crowning achievement. He became General Manager and Vice-President upon the inception of the company, and later assumed the Presidency, a post which he held until his death. It may thus be truthfully said that the tremendous development of that industry in Windsor and Sandwich until 1920 was his work.

A resident of Windsor for nearly thirty years he identified himself with every movement to promote the advancement of the Border Cities. He was President of the Board of Trade (now the Chamber of Commerce), and for many years a member of the School Board.

He stood high in his profession and was a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers; he also continued to retain his membership in the Institute of Civil Engineers of Ireland. For several years on the Executive Council of the Canadian Manufacturers Association he was its President in 1916.

A Conservative in politics he was always active in the interests of his party. In religion he was an adherent of the Anglican Church, in the Provincial and General Synods of which he held responsible offices, being, in addition, a member of the Committee appointed to revise the Prayer Book.

Mr. Henderson's wife was Miss Agnes Quinn, of Ivercargill, New Zealand. He was the father of four children: Lieutenant Maurice, killed in action in France, in 1916; Captain E. Brian, of the Royal Air Force, who died of influenza in England, in November, 1918; Mrs. F. A. P. Chadwick, of Victoria, B. C., and Kathleen.

The name of E. G. Henderson is writ in golden letters in the annals of Industrial and Commercial Essex.



## JOHN MILLER DUCK

**J**OHN MILLER DUCK did not idle life at half speed—except perhaps during the period between his school days and the year 1876, when he began his business career. From that year, and for forty-five years thereafter (1876-1921) there was no slack in the tide of his affairs.

John Miller Duck settled in Windsor in 1876. Forming a partnership with the late David Smith in the wholesale and retail grocery business, in that year, the establishment of Smith & Duck, on Sandwich Street, was for many years the Mecca of the farmers and producers of Essex County. In that era the philosophy of business was trust, and in that respect the firm name of Smith & Duck remains a tradition which is recalled with pleasant feelings by the older generation of the present day. When David Smith died Mr. Duck took as partner the late J. F. Smyth and the association continued for a number of years. Eventually, however, J. F. Smyth went into business for himself but Mr. Duck still carried on, under the original title of Smith & Duck. It was not until 1900 that the name of the firm disappeared from the commercial directory of the City of Windsor. It is now a legend.

In that year of 1900 Mr. Duck abandoned his first occupation and joined Miles Cowan in the Customs Brokerage business. In that field also he created happy and enduring relations with the public. When Miles Cowan retired Mr. Duck continued in the business for several years. But in 1921 he also retired, thus bringing a career of forty-five years to a close.

John Miller Duck's has been a positive life. There have been no lapses in his work, no lacunæ in his achievements. He actually achieved material success, but the most inspiring angle of his career was not his bank balances. Rather it was the healthy influence that exuded from his actions, every one of which was stamped with the indelible seal of honesty, justice and morality. A man of wealth may reach the hall of fame, but a man of character is always on the roll of honour.

John M. Duck was born in Chatham, December 11, 1848, the son of George Duck,



a barrister in the Maple City, and Jane Ridley. He was educated in the Public and High School of Morpeth, near Ridgetown. At the age of 29 he married Flora Leary Macartney, daughter of Captain and Mrs. F. C. Macartney, of Paris, Ont. The marriage took place November 29, 1877. To this union four children were born: Mrs. F. C. Malcolmson, of Minneapolis; John Morton, George Macartney, and F. H., all of Windsor.

His early employments in life were of a clerical character. In the records of Kent County prior to 1876, the name of John Miller Duck is often seen, for he was for some time Assistant Registrar of that county. His subsequent career is told above.

In politics he is a Liberal. Fraternally he is a Life Member of the Windsor Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is an Anglican and a member of All Saints Church. His home is at 10 Giles Boulevard East.

NOTE: John Miller Duck died at Windsor, February 27, 1930.

## GEORGE McCARTNEY DUCK



**G**EORGE M. DUCK'S business career is entirely wound about The Canadian Salt Company, Limited. After his exit from the Public Schools and Collegiate Institute of Windsor he entered the employ of that company as Office Boy and he has since been associated with it. This connection has now endured for nearly thirty-one full years, and during that time he has risen from the lowest to the highest post—that of General Manager, to which he was appointed in 1920, following the death of Ernest G. Henderson. He is now General Manager, Heavy Chemicals Division, Canadian Industries, Limited, with head offices at Toronto.

Solidly built he has physical endurance . . . long hours do not disturb him. Mentally he is alert, but quite deliberative.

As an executive he is punctilious, exact, methodical. He dislikes bondage; he wants initiative in duty, not subjection in service. Progress cannot be achieved except by invention and invention is impossible without initiative. The Canadian Salt Company has gone ahead under his management.

George Macartney Duck was born in Windsor, August 25, 1882. He is the son of John Miller Duck and Flora Leary Macartney. His spare time, during his school days, was spent in the establishment of Smith & Duck, of which his father was, for many years, the co-proprietor and directing factor. He was thus from his 'teen age initiated to the secrets of mercantilism and to the intricacies of business administration. His present success as an executive is attributable to innate faculties and to a training aimed to develop those faculties and bring them to an early maturity.

Mr. Duck's chief public activity has been confined to the Border Chamber of Commerce. He was for several years on the Executive of that body and, in 1925, filled the office of President. He has also been consistently active in the affairs of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, and at present (1929) he is Vice-Chairman of the Ontario section of that national organization.

In politics he is strictly Independent. In religion he is an adherent of the Anglican tenets and he is a member of the select vestry of All Saints Church, in Windsor.

On October 9, 1911, he married Alice Gwendoline Kerby Burton, of Chicago, daughter of Horace Edwin Kerby, originally of Wardsville, Ontario, but later of Walkerville. There are four children.

## JOHN DIGBY CHICK

**J**OHN DIGBY CHICK is the son of Thomas Zachariah Chick and Mary P. Lardi. He was born in Windsor (June 21, 1892) and has always lived there. He attended Park Street and Dougall Avenue Public Schools, and later spent a few months in the Windsor Business College. At fourteen he bade adieu to his books and started to work with his father in the contracting business, with which he has been associated ever since.

His business associations are wide: Vice-President, Chick Contracting Company, Limited; Vice-President, Chick Fuel & Supply Company, Limited; Secretary, Essex Transit Company, Limited; Director, River Sand Brick Company, Limited; Vice-President, Canada Paving and Supply Corporation, Limited; and Director, Border Cities Arena, Limited.

He is a Director of the Chamber of Commerce, President of the Aviation League of the Border Cities; President of the Schubert Choir of the Border Cities, and was for one year Chairman of the Hydro Commission.

He is President of the Essex County Conservative Club and President of the West Essex Conservative Association. He has a membership in the Essex Golf and Country Club, and is a Rotarian.

Fraternally he is a Member of A. F. & A. M., a Shriner, and Past Master of the Ontario Order of Oddfellows.

In the Kingdom of Sports his name is linked with the promotion of nearly every kind of games, principally Baseball, Football and Hockey.

He joined the 21st Regiment (now the Essex Scottish) at the age of sixteen and during the Great War (1914-1918) he was



Lieutenant in the Canadian Engineers, being stationed at St. Jean, P.Q.

He was married twice. His first wife was Edna Langlois, daughter of Samuel Langlois and Teresa Buxtall, of Windsor. She died leaving a son, Jack. In 1921, April 23, he married Agatha Mather, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather, of Windsor and Tilbury. Their home is at 560 Victoria Avenue, Windsor.

John Digby Chick has the enthusiasm of youth and the wisdom of old age. He is broadminded, moderate in his views and dislikes extremes. He expresses himself with matter-of-fact pointedness, and on the platform avoids verbiage and high-falutin rhetoric. If he were in Parliament he would not consider the 40-minute rule a hindrance to free speech.



## EDWIN WRYVILLE MORRIS

**E**DWIN W. MORRIS began his career in 1900. He was then thirteen years of age and had just left Cameron and Park Street Schools in Windsor. He was born on October 23, in 1888, the son of Arthur Morris and Annie Bailey. He had no dreams at that time of his future achievements in the Funeral Directing and Flower business. In fact his early employments were in altogether different avenues of life. Had he carried on along the lines of his first training he would to-day be allied with railway service and transportation. But the passing, in 1911, of the United States Express Company, with which Mr. Morris had been identified for some years, after having served an apprenticeship in the auditing department of the L. E. & D. R. RR., under William Woollatt,

Sr., the C. P. R. Telegraph Company, and the P. M. Railway, opened a new path for him. He was then twenty-five; the time had come when he should 'settle down' and choose an occupation of a permanent character. His father was then in the building and contracting business in Windsor, and he might have associated himself with that trade, but instead he went to Bowmanville and accepted employment with his uncle, Levi Morris, who had a record of sixty years as Funeral Director at the same location. A year and a half later Edwin W. Morris emerged from his uncle's establishment a full-fledged Funeral Director . . . and with a few hundred dollars, which he had saved.

In 1913 a new firm appeared in the



Border Cities' Business Directory. It was A. Morris & Son, with parlours and office at the corner of Lincoln Road and Wyandotte St., Walkerville. The outlook, at first, was far from auspicious. Seven long months passed by without an ounce of patronage. But perseverance won out at length. In 1914 'business began to come in', and from then on the enterprise grew rapidly. In 1916 new parlours were needed and A. Morris & Son moved to their present location, at 16 Wyandotte Street, Walkerville, branching out, at the same time, into the flower business. In 1922, Edwin W. Morris bought out his father's share in the Funeral Directing Department, but he carried on under the original name of A. Morris & Son until December 1928, when the title was changed to Morris Funeral Service, and Morris Flowers. Mr. Morris also has parlours at the corner of Tecumseh and Victoria Roads, Walkerville, in order to take care of his growing business. "Say it with Morris Flowers" is a slogan in the Border Cities.

A short, dark-eyed, slender gentleman of forty, with pronounced features, Ed. W. Morris, as he is better known, is of the type whom psychoanalysts describe as possessing the basic elements of success: punctilio, reserve, fixedness of purpose, understanding of service, self-reliance and self-control. He is only in mid-sea, and thus has more ahead of him than behind him. He knows his business, and attends religiously to it, and does good business. There is no other road to success.

Ed. W. Morris is a Conservative but is

little interested in general politics. He is, however, active in educational affairs, and has been a member of the East Windsor Public School Board since 1926, being Chairman in 1928.

He is a Member of the Ontario Funeral Directing Association, and is President of the Funeral Directors' Association of Essex, Kent and Lambton, for the year 1929.

Socially and Fraternally his associations are the following: Little River Golf Club, A. F. & A. M., Scottish Rite, Preceptory, Ark Chapter, Mocha Shrine, Moramos Shrine Club, Othmar Grotto, I. O. O. F., L. O. L. and Sons of England. He is a Member of the Chamber of Commerce, Aviation League of the B. C., and Auto Club and the Florist Club of the Border Cities.

He was for eight years Sergeant in the Signal Corps of the Essex Fusiliers, under Colonels Bartlet and Wigle, and was also Sergeant of the Boys Brigade of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, under Captain Alex. Black.

He was twice married. His first wife was Harriet A. Cook, of Detroit, whom he married in 1913, and by whom he had four children: Arthur W., Adelaide, Donald and Herbert. She died in 1925, and in 1927, Mr. Morris married Pearl Irene Morris, of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Morris and family live at 21 Pillette Road, in the City of East Windsor.



## CHAUNCEY MERRITT BENNETT

**H**E has been in the harness for forty-six years and he is only fifty-nine . . . which is as much as to say that Chauncey Merritt Bennett, President, General Manager and Treasurer of C. M. Bennett, Limited, Walkerville, Ontario, dealers in paints and wall paper, decorators, sign makers, picture framers, etc., has been a faithful observer of the Divine command: "Thou shalt earn thy bread at the sweat of thy brow".

Mr. Bennett is a product of the farm. He was born near the Town of Walsingham, Norfolk County, where his parents, Andrew Merritt Bennett and Hannah Laymon, owned a small tract of land. Had his father chosen to carry on as an agriculturist, Chauncey Merritt Bennett might

have followed in his footsteps and been a progressive farmer. Instead Andrew Merritt Bennett sold his farm and removed to Kingsville, Ontario, where he engaged in the lumber business, and thus young Chauncey, then a lad of fourteen, was led away from an occupation in which he had already won his first spurs by two years of apprenticeship and experience.

The chief characteristic in Mr. Bennett's make-up is his adaptability of behaviour, that is a close correspondence between his objective and his means of accomplishing it. A survey of his career discloses a disposition to mould himself after his environment and a marked ability to extract from the humdrum duties of life the essence of character.

He began with a deficit . . . he was minus an education. Not being an alumnus he has always been thoroughly unsophisticated. His urge to achievements came from the conscience of his academic shortcomings. He had to provide against this impairment and his only means at hand were his physical mechanism, which, fortunately, was solid, full of cubic energy, and at the service of an alert, if untutored, mind.

Work for him was a necessity, but his type of labour was seasonal. In his teens he spent his winters in the woods, wielding the axe or teaming; during the summer months he worked on the L. E. E. & D. R. railroad (now the Pere Marquette), or did odd jobs at painting—an occupation for which he had a native inclination and talent. The first coats of paint on the stations, section houses and water tanks along the L. E. E. & D. R., from Ridgetown to New Canaan, were laid by him. He was twenty years of age. This work completed he removed to Walkerville where he secured employment as driver of a chemical truck for the Fire Department. Eighteen months later he entered Hiram Walker & Sons' employ in the shipping warehouse. But in 1899 he returned to his paints and brushes and received wages for his work from H. P. White. In 1900 he associated himself with Inman Whipple in the wall paper, painting, decorating, sign making and picture framing business. In 1907 he purchased Inman Whipple's interests in the business and carried on in his own name. In 1922 he incorporated his business under the title of C. M. Bennett, Limited, of which he has since been the President, Treasurer and General Manager. Towards the latter part of 1928 he organized the Bennett Glass Co. Ltd., of Walkerville. He is President of that company.

The above is as complete a cycle as could be imagined. In making it Mr. Bennett had one advantage: that of having no advantages. His was a legacy that was traditional in Canada's rural past. Have you read Beveridge's "Lincoln"?

It is Pope who wrote in his paean of praise to an Imminent Divinity, who

Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,  
Glow in the stars and blossoms in the trees;

Lives through all life, extends through all extent;

Spreads undivided, operates unspent . . .  
To Him no high, no low, no great, no small;  
He fills, he bounds, connects and equals all.

Let as we may wish the poets draw inspiration from the starlight, but let us not forget that man, despite his anthropocentric sentimentalisms, will always find in the World a fertile mother. The World has room for all, for all who observe the laws of righteousness and the proprieties of wholesome custom. In our great democracy of time and space everyone—every created thing—has a place. But Nature is impartial. She will not choose the kind of life a man should lead in her domain. Life is man's problem. Achievement is dependent upon the selection of a goal, the knowledge of the nature of that goal, and then upon devotion and persistence in attaining that goal.

Chauncey Bennett discovered his goal when he was twenty-nine. He is now fifty-nine but he has never lost sight of his objective. He has had his ups and downs, but he never confessed defeat. In attaining his goal he has not deviated from the path of the honoured doctrine: Devotion and Persistence.

Since coming to Walkerville Mr. Bennett has always taken an interest in civic affairs. He was for two terms Commissioner on the Walkerville Hydro System. He was member of the Walkerville Parks Board for four years, and in 1928 was Chairman of that board.

Politically he is a Conservative, and he is generally active in defense of the policies of that party. Fraternally he is an A. F. & A. M., a Shriner, 32nd Scottish Rites and an Oddfellow. His forms of recreation are attested to by his membership in the Beach Grove and Country Club.

He married, January 1, 1896, Fida Lucille Cooper, daughter of John Cooper and Jessie McNeish, of Kingsville. There is one daughter, Helen, now Mrs. H. E. Drake, of Walkerville.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Merritt Bennett live at 31 Huron Street, Walkerville.



## JOHN FLETCHER GUNDY

**C**HARTER Member and President (1929) of the Border Cities Real Estate Board, Director of the Border Chamber of Commerce, Community Benefactor, Broker, Land Owner and Developer, John Fletcher Gundy is by no means a job-hunter. He is, in fact, a job provider.

J. F. Gundy began his career at the age of eighteen. Immediately after matriculation he entered the offices of the National Trust Company, at Toronto, which was then under the management of Sir Thomas White, with whom were associated such prominent business leaders as the late Senator George A. Cox, Sir Joseph Flavelle, E. R. Wood, and other princes of finance. Two years later he joined the actuarial staff of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, at Toronto, and remained with that company until early in 1906.

Through these two associations J. F. Gundy learned not only the rudiments of finance and the mechanics of business, but also the ethics of business. So that when, in 1906, heeding the call of the West, he opened a Real Estate and Financial Office in Winnipeg, he had a store of experience, a sound training, and what's more, perspective—the biggest asset any man can possess.

In 1907 he was joined by H. W. Gundy, and the partnership of Gundy & Gundy was formed. The firm launched into big undertakings from its inception. It became associated with the C. P. R. Land and Colonization Department, taking charge of farm land sales and colonization work in the Central Western States, their offices being located at Des Moines, Iowa. In 1910 Mr. Gundy organized the firm of Gundy, Gundy



& Finch, Limited, and the Standard Land Development Company, Limited, with offices at Calgary. In 1912 he organized the Peace River Land and Investment Company, Limited, and in 1915, the Dominion Farming Company, Limited.

Meanwhile he acquired large tracts of land in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and in the Peace River District of British Columbia. In the latter he is the owner of one of the finest ranches in the West, comprising some 25,000 acres, whilst in Alberta farming has been carried on on a large scale since 1910, keeping as many as 12,000 acres under cultivation, with 8,000 acres in wheat.

In 1911 Mr. Gundy opened his Toronto office, and in 1913, his Windsor and Detroit offices, acquiring, at the same time, considerable real estate holdings in Windsor and the contiguous district. In 1919 he organized Border Cities Company, Limited, which has been active in building up large areas in the City of Windsor. In the same year he organized Border Cities Investment Company, Limited. In 1921 the Border Cities Company of Ohio and the Border Cities Investment Company of Ohio were organized, with offices at Cleveland, where large lake shore summer home developments were carried on. The Border Cities Company of Michigan came into existence in 1922. He is President of all these companies.

He is at present developing large areas in the Border Cities particularly in the southeastern section of Windsor, and in the Roseland district—notably the Roseland Park Development, surrounding the Roseland Golf and Country Club—and also in the vicinity of the Ambassador Bridge head.

He is a Prime Mover and Past President of the South Windsor Improvement Association. With a view to beautifying the city and promoting health conditions in Windsor, he has donated to that city what is known as Clay Park. He has also given large park areas to the municipality adjoining Ojibway and Windsor.

The above recital of J. F. Gundy's activities in the triple field of Finance, Real Estate and Investment is only a chapter in his busy life. Many chapters are yet to be written. For, being born in 1881 (June

12), he is yet two years of the half century mark—which means that the productive period of his life has barely begun.

During the year 1928 Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, well-known banker of Cleveland, made the following statement:

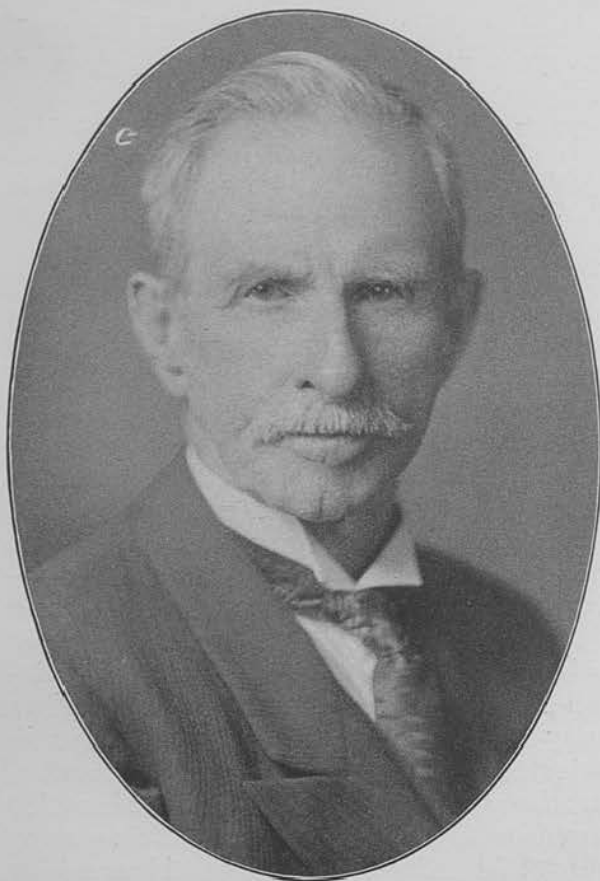
"The great rewards of business and banking during the next decade will probably go to the plodders rather than to the plotters, to the calculators instead of the speculators, to the thrifty and not to the shifty."

There is food in this statement, for it is full of common sense. I quote it here because J. F. Gundy is not one of those who build on shifting sands. Son of a Methodist minister, the late J. R. Gundy, D.D.,—his mother was Isabella Eveleigh—he received a solid home education, and, what's more, owing to the itinerant system in the Methodist Church, by virtue of which ministers were required to change pastorates every three-year period, he was from the earliest exposed to ideas, experiences and personalities—the best possible foundation for any form of education. He has many recollections of his boyhood days in Ridgetown, Aylmer, Essex, Sarnia, London, Strathroy and Windsor, in all of which towns and cities he created friendships which still endure, and imbibed ideas which he is now bringing to profitable fruition. Moreover, by temperament he is little inclined to speculation, either in the realm of thought or in the field of finance; his very speech denotes a native tendency for deliberation and pondering. He is not easily misled, and he would never intentionally mislead.

John Fletcher Gundy is a Member of the Ontario Club of Toronto, and of the Essex Golf and Country Club, Roseland Golf and Country Club, and was one of the early members of the Windsor Club. He is fond of Golf and also loves Motoring. He has traveled extensively in Canada and United States, as well as abroad. He attends church at Central United Church, in which he is an Elder.

In 1909, he married Florence B., daughter of the late William H. and Virginia Hamner, of Des Moines, Iowa. There are two children: Virginia and Geraldine, both at home, at 1204 Victoria Avenue, Windsor, Ontario.

## FRANK JESSOP



**H**E IS a retired farmer and one who has truly earned the rest he is enjoying at Roseland, in South Windsor.

Frank Jessop's father was a farmer, so that when he, then a lad in the 'teens, decided to ply his own waters, he was given seventeen acres of land and a few implements. That was in 1870, exactly fifty-nine years ago. The miniature farm was located in the old historic Township of Sandwich, in that part which was later incorporated in the Township of Sandwich West.

Frank Jessop belonged to a stock of industrious, hard-working pioneers, and his own endowments soon began to produce results. The 17-acre plot of land started to grow early, under his management. He gradually added to his small estate—a farm here and a farm there—and before he had reached the age of fifty, he had some three hundred acres to his name. This he increased again, consistently, and when the time came to establish his own boys, he had 375 acres of valuable farm property in

Sandwich South and Sandwich West. Three of those boys, John, Charles and Leslie, are farmers, whilst another, Walter, also owner of fifty acres, operates a store at Oldcastle. A tiller of the soil Frank Jessop has given to the county a lineage of sturdy, progressive agriculturists, who love farming and its independence, and who are successful in their occupations.

In 1876, April 12, Frank Jessop married Florence, daughter of Thomas Finley, of Sandwich South. They raised eleven children. Of these two are dead, one having sacrificed his life in the Great War (1914-1918). The others are: Mary, who is Mrs. James Long, of Windsor; John and Charles, of Sandwich South; Olive, who is Mrs. Thomas Tansley, of Sandwich; Sarah, now Mrs. Fred. Peck, of Windsor; Alice, wife of A. Muir, of Sandwich; Walter, of Oldcastle; Annie, who married Percy McKee, of Sandwich South; and Leslie, at home—R. R. No. 1, Roseland.

Frank Jessop was born September 27, 1851, the son of John Jessop and Mary Gunn. He attended the Public Schools of Sandwich South, but his education was limited to the rudiments contained in the common curriculum of his day. He had, however, the happy intuition of supplementing his scanty training by reading and home study. He thus developed into a student, alert, and alive to the movements of his times. Through his absence from the contacts of public life he has been able to devote himself to an impartial scrutineering of events, and to apply to the digest of facts an unbiased mind.

Frank Jessop is a member of the Lions Club, of the Border Chamber of Commerce, of the Boy Scout Club and of the Humane Society. In politics he supports the Conservative Party, but generally maintains a sound independence of thought.

He has travelled quite extensively in Canada and United States, and is a firm believer in the gospel of Canada First and Canada for Canadians. He also believes in the maintenance of British Imperial ties. He is seventy-eight years of age and is proud of his 'youth'.



## ULYSSES GUY REAUME

ASCION of one of the oldest French families of the County of Essex, he was born on the old paternal homestead in the Township of Sandwich East (that part of that township now incorporated with Riverside). He was educated in the little Catholic rural school known then as St. Louis School, now the modern St. Pierre School, in Riverside, and later took a short course in the Detroit Commercial College.

His first introduction to the business world was through the J. & T. Hurley Company, of Detroit. From there he went to the Purchasing Department of the Packard Motor Company and, later, he was hired by the B. F. Goodrich Tire & Rubber Company as salesman. In 1912 he became interested in Border real estate and sold

property on commission. In 1913, February 13, he opened an office of his own in the Town of Ford and 'hung out his shingle' as Real Estate and Insurance Broker. In 1914 he formed a partnership with his brother, Leonard P., in the same pursuit. The expansion of this partnership reached its climax in 1919, when Reaume Organization Limited was incorporated. This concern is still carrying on, its headquarters being at 459 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

A history of the Reaume family would take us to the remotest past, in so far as the story of pioneering in Essex County is concerned. Ulysses Guy Reaume is the descendant of a stock whose roots go deep into the soil of Old France. He was born



June 13, 1888, the son of Patrice Reaume and Rose Dumouchelle. In 1914, August 19, he married Emelie, daughter of Stanislaus Janisse and Marie Parent, of Ford. There are two sons, Bernard and Gilles, now at College. Mr. and Mrs. Reaume reside at 1713 Riverside Drive, Riverside.

The growth of Reaume Organization Limited synchronizes with the development of East Windsor as an industrial and residential centre. A very large proportion of East Windsor real estate was handled by that organization. The several community centres of which East Windsor justly and proudly boasts are the conception of Ulysses G. and Leonard P. Reaume, pioneers in the zoning system. Their subdivisions in the Township of Sandwich East represent the superlative in the art of real estate promotion and property development.

In the old days choosing a job or a profession was a simple thing. If one hesitated between the pulpit and snake charming all he had to do was to consult the phrenologists, or the palmists, or the physiognomists, or the astrologists. Nowadays these vocational helps are found only in the museums; but instead we have Psychology, by virtue of which profession-choosing is made a science well nigh as baffling as infinitesimal calculus or chiropractics.

U. G. Reaume's experience in the matter of profession-choosing exhibits no extensive "graphological analysis." His *modus operandi* was very simple. Possessed of a strong personality, mentally alert, business-minded and endowed with vision, he entered the field of Real Estate because therein lay opportunities for achievements and for personal success.

Real Estate is not an employment; it is a profession, with standards of etiquette, rules of decorum and propriety, and with duties and responsibilities. Few professions have so many roads to failure, and few demand so much patience, concentration and hard work to achieve real success.

It is an intricate but absorbing business, sometimes disappointing in its returns but always hopeful in its outlook, creative of the true spirit of optimism. Time is the essence of its success as it is of most of its transactions.

U. G. Reaume has been in the real estate business for fifteen years. Beginning in a modest way his concern has developed, in that short time, into one of the largest of its kind in the Border Cities. His long association with the profession has made him the Cerberus of hundreds whose savings and capital are entrusted to him. He is serious, grave, even solemn. His basso voice rings out his deliberateness and his circumspection. Unlike his legendary namesake he is sure of his port and needs no Telemachus to exert influence and power in the Kingdom of Border Big Business.

Fraternally Mr. Reaume is a Knight of Columbus, and his Club affiliations include Detroit Athletic Club, St. Clair Country Club, Essex Golf and Country Club, and Windsor Club. These indicate conclusively his form of recreation, but he is also a devotee of Riding, and the Reaume Riding Club is his creation, jointly with his brother, Leonard P.

Politically he is a Liberal but he has never been as active in general politics as he has in municipal affairs. He was Councillor in the Township of Sandwich East in 1919 and 1920; he was the first Reeve of Riverside, following the incorporation of that Town in 1920; he was Mayor of Ford during the years 1922, 1923 and 1924, and Reeve of Ford in 1926. Prior to his entry into active politics he had had experience in the administration of civic affairs; he was Ford's first Tax Collector, a post which he filled from 1913 to 1919.

As Ulysses G. Reaume is only forty years of age there is no telling what the future has in reserve for him, politically. Many weaker men have had the refusal of proffered honours.



## FREDERICK WELLINGTON MARTIN



**H**E loves to tackle the "impossible". He thinks in terms of big things . . . so big, in fact, that he has sometimes been called a visionary, a Utopian dreamer. But he has the faculty of bringing his critics to impromptu trances by the way he metamorphoses the unrealizable.

We had a notable example of this sudden transmutation of the public mind in the case of the Detroit River Subway. The idea of a subway as a means of rapid communication between Detroit and Windsor (United States and Canada) was launched by the late Charles Millar, a Toronto attorney, some years ago. The idea was endorsed by engineers of note and by personages of commanding influence, but, for one reason or another, it could not be brought to reality. The difficulties in the way seemed unsurmountable. Yet, after everything had been sifted, it was found that what was really lacking was "a man who possessed the several qualities required

to sell the idea". That man had to be a multiple of many personalities. First of all he needed to fully understand the practical side of business, big business, business running into the millions; another essential was that he should be endowed with a genius for organization; a third had to do with patience, of which he should have an unshrinkable reserve; and, finally, he must be possessed of courage, real courage, that manly virtue that sustains, leads on, buffets, and eventually wins. Where was that man?

When a thing should be done—no matter how big or difficult—the man to do it, if not at hand, can always be found. In this case the man was at hand, although his presence was unsuspected. It was Frederick Wellington Martin. In the solitude of his home Frederick Wellington Martin studied the idea from every possible angle, turned it and twisted it, and at the end came to the conclusion that a tunnel under the Detroit River was a compulsory need. To him that verdict meant immediate action, and he accordingly undertook, at once, to rejuvenate Charles Millar's idea, to become the foster father of the project, to "sell" it to financial magnates, to direct it through the legislative halls of Washington and Ottawa, and to attend, single-handed, to the thousands of details inherent to a scheme involving a capital expenditure of some twenty-three millions of dollars. It was a colossal undertaking.

The fact that "Fred" Martin has performed that colossal task is a wonderful achievement in itself. However, what makes the achievement blaze forth with special glamour is the circumstances under which it was accomplished. Probably his greatest difficulty was to arouse public mind to the practicability of a subway. That was the most formidable obstacle he encountered, and he had to battle against it alone and without the sinews of war. In few quarters was the tunnel idea considered feasible. Yet within a year after he had started his organization work, public opinion began to swerve; a noticeable change of feeling and sentiment was witnessed in financial circles,

and even the press showed symptoms of conversion. Thenceforward the road became easier and easier. But Mr. Martin carried on without fuss or bustle, yet with a punctilio that disarmed the dubious, and with an energy that astonished even the optimists. When actual operations on the project began, on June 4, 1928, many stood aghast and asked themselves "how it could have been done". As the clouds clear away the answer to this question becomes more and more obvious.

Frederick Wellington Martin was born at Moosomin, Saskatchewan, May 29, 1888, of the marriage of Edwin Martin and Sarah Ann Bell. Educated in Public Schools until the age of 12, he later took correspondence courses in several branches of learning and thus completed and perfected his scant training. At the age of 18 he became engaged in Salvation Army work and soon rose in the ranks of that gigantic organization. His association with the S. A. took him to every corner of Canada and into every phase of patriotic, charitable and welfare work. It was as a result of his personal efforts that Bethesda Hospital in London and Grace Hospital in Windsor were erected, and many other orphanages and similar institutions throughout the country owe their existence, development and maintenance to his aptitude for organization and to his innate sympathy for the sick, the needy, the despondent and the cast-away. He retired at 38 with the rank of Staff Officer, but his heart is still, and no doubt will ever remain, with the evangelistic and relief activities with which he was identified for more than twenty years.

In our age of materialism and matter-of-fact processes, Fred W. Martin's successes in the realm of commercial enterprises, real estate and company promotion will be regarded as his principal achievement; but in his own eyes his most enduring work will have been his contribution to the betterment of the social

conditions of the communities in which he has lived, and more particularly of that class of society which seems destined, either by fate or a moronic mentality, to ever remain in the low strata.

Mr. Martin is only forty-one years of age. He is barely in mid ocean. The "Regnat Juvenus" of the modern dynamic order might be applied to him. But he has long since dethroned the dynastic ideas of those who have not yet reached the two score years. He was old at one score, that is, old in the sense that he was already about and doing, full of adolescence, but far from discarding the wisdom and status of the Olympian sages.

What he will do next few know, although many would like to know. But whatever his next move and whatever his success in pursuing it, I doubt if he will ever allow himself to be deterred from his aim in life by considerations of a purely material character. His very make-up seems to indicate a longing for things permanent, eternal. He is not interested in the by-products of the present: jazz, luxury, club affairs and social rating. He will never succumb to the knockout argument of "so-and-so does it". He will remain Victorian despite his age.

Fred. W. Martin is the father of Fern, Teddy, Edwin, Yvonne and Ronald. The mother of these children is Bertha Delma, daughter of John and Mary Henderson, of Ingersoll, Ont., whom he married October 2, 1916. They live at 812 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor.

He has travelled extensively on this continent, also in England and Scotland. He has no club affiliations and his chief recreations are Fishing and Out-door Sports. He is a home lover, and delights in making that home interesting for his children by surrounding it with an artistic and musical atmosphere.



## WILLIAM BURTON CLIFFORD

**I**F I were to introduce W. B. Clifford at a public function I would style him "apostle of good will."

He has been throughout life a moulder of opinion, and invariably along lines of moderation. He is one of those men who, owing to the new condition of society, have come to be known as 'key men'—men who inspire trust and confidence—because of their broadmindedness—, men who can always fill seats of government, because of their innate and cultural ability—men who sense feelings and inclinations and are capable of giving them shape and colour, men who could even fashion our politics and our pieties, were they given an opportunity to do so.

Now 'key men' are the same all over.

They are designed by temperament for dominance. In industry they have displaced the one-time much-dreaded money-maker. In politics they are rising to the highest functions. They are fitted for almost any job except perhaps military men . . . but these are special offices; militarism is not the key industry of our time. The key establishments of the age have more to do with industry, education, ethics, religion and politics than with militia, armies and wars. Civilizational advance gives pre-eminence to these establishments over all.

William Burton Clifford has been in the limelight in Essex County for several years. He is now in his eleventh year as Reeve of the Township of Gosfield South, and, in 1927, was Warden of the county. In 1923

he was Liberal candidate in a three-cornered fight in South Essex, and lost the seat because of that division of the electorate. In earlier life he taught school in Essex County, having ten years to his credit in that capacity.

In 1927 he became heir to the Home Farm, on First Concession in Gosfield South, and his occupation has since been farming. As a farmer he has been eminently successful. He has been a consistent advocate of the "co-operative idea" among farmers, and always a keen student of problems of production and marketing. As a result his 48-acre farm has been made to yield, year in and year out, much above the average, not only in Essex County, but also in all of Canada.

He specializes in tobacco and green-house tomato growing. Having been able to secure a stable market for both his products his operations are not attended by the many worries that seem to beset such a large number of growers in South Essex. He holds that stability of market depends largely, if not exclusively, upon the system of distribution. Upon the perfecting of the latter depends the implementing of the former. And, in that respect, William Burton Clifford is a 'key man'.

But back to the 'key-man'. Some claim that farming is drifting into a stage of peonage; you cannot bring W. B. Clifford to believe that. He claims that if agriculture is at a low ebb just now it is because there are too many morons on farms. Nature might perhaps prevent a man who cannot keep body and soul together running a peanut stand from starving on a farm, but that is not Mr. Clifford's idea of farming, and that's where he becomes a 'key-man'. He does not deny that railroads sometimes gouge farmers on freight rates, that packing-houses may perhaps cheat them out of some of their livestock profits, and

that grain market manipulators do juggle prices to their disadvantage. "But," says he, "if that be so, let's put a little more business in our industry. Farmers cannot build up a paradise without exercising a good deal of diligence." Hence his directorship in the Erie Cooperative Company of Leamington. He goes further. He says that there should be among farmers no suspiciousness; that no spirit of isolation should exist in rural communities. That's the key to it all. His idea is vividly translated in the wheat pools of the West and in other institutions born out of similar conditions and maintained for like purposes.

So long as there are 'key-men' like W. B. Clifford, the industry of agriculture will not drop to serfdom. For the country's sake give us more 'key-men'.

William Burton Clifford was born June 13, 1871, at Oshawa, Ont., by the marriage of Hiram Edwin Clifford and Persis Eastman Abbott. He was educated in the Ruthven Public School, the Essex High School and the Windsor Model School. He entered into two matrimonial contracts, the first with Anne Gertrude Hillman, by whom he had two sons, Burton Hillman and Arthur Burns,—both at home on First Concession, Gosfield South, P. O. Address: R. R. No. 1, Kingsville—and the second with Jean Etta Sinclair, of Calgary, January 3, 1916, by whom he has three children: Elizabeth, Margaret Jeanne and William Jr.

He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, a 32nd Scottish Rite, a Shriner, and if you inquire about him either from his neighbours or from his colleagues on the County Council, they will tell you that he is a genial companion, a prince of a host, an exemplary citizen, a keen business man, and an all-round progressive, country-loving Canadian.





## CHARLES FREDERICK CRAWFORD

**T**O many the names "Charles Frederick" may be confusing. He is so generally and well known as Fred that few will recognize in Charles Frederick Crawford the popular mayor of Kingsville. But that is his full baptismal name. "Fred" is only a popular appellation.

In 1905 Richard Gregory's furniture and undertaking establishment in Kingsville was swept by fire. This being the third time that Mr. Gregory had been visited by disastrous flames he decided definitely to retire. Two days afterwards Healey and Crawford, Furniture Dealers and Undertakers, hung up their firm sign, and they have been conducting the same business since that year. Were the names of the principals Damon and Pythias the partner-

ship would not be a more inspiring example of pleasant and friendly relations.

Fred Crawford is the son of Charles Crawford and Mary Sisson. He was born at Arner, Ontario, September 1, 1878. He attended S. S. No. 18, in the Township of Colchester South, and at 14 his schooling came to an end. From then on he struggled on his own behalf.

His first 'job' was driver of a milk wagon. His route was between Arner and Harrow, and he covered it faithfully for three long years. In 1895 he changed his occupation and became a farm-hand, working out here and there at \$8 and \$10 a month. For two years he carried on in that capacity, and would probably have continued had not he found an opportunity

to increase his earnings by taking a temporary 'job' with the Beaver Oil and Gas Company, which was, at the time, installing a pipe line in the district. From there he went to Windsor, and there he became a conductor on tramways for the Sandwich, Windsor and Essex Street Railway Company. This was long before the one-man system was adopted, and for four years Fred Crawford collected 5c fares for the S. W. & E. Ry. In 1901, he returned to Kingsville and purchased William Gilkinson's bus line, a passenger service operating between the Pere Marquette station and the down-town section of Kingsville. He sold that franchise to Jack Ryder, in the fall of 1904, and a few months later he joined Mr. Healey in the partnership to which I have referred above.

Little need be added to this narrative unless it be to emphasize the fact that Fred Crawford made good by virtue of one outstanding quality: willingness to work, to which he added the faculty of scenting opportunities, and the pluck to grasp them. After all that is the secret of all success in life. Luck is very seldom a determining factor in a man's success.

Since entering into commercial business in Kingsville, Fred Crawford has taken a keen interest in local municipal affairs. He served on the council of Kingsville for five years and has been Mayor since 1926. His terms in the chair of chief magistrate have been marked by general harmony and conservative progress. In the work of the

reorganization of the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Railway he was conspicuously in the front, and decidedly unselfish in his devotion to the cause he had espoused. As member of the rejuvenated directorate of the W. E. & L. S. he displayed a grasp of public affairs that stamped him as a serious and competent student of economics and allied sciences.

That some day Fred Crawford will be ushered into federal politics as Liberal candidate is not a matter of doubt in the minds of his friends in every part of the riding of South Essex. Personally popular he has the faculty of making friends, and of keeping them. His kindly disposition, his unselfishness, his interest in every branch of sports, have attracted to him a support that may, in time, force open the doors to a higher field. His capacity for service, his record of achievement, his ability to express his views on the platform invite him there.

Fred Crawford was married June 20, 1906. His wife was formerly Mabel Devitt, daughter of David Devitt and Theresa Wigle, of Kingsville. Two children were born to this union: Donald and Hilda. They are at home.

Fraternally Mr. Crawford is a Mason, Forester, and an Oddfellow. He has no specific form of recreation. When time permits he delights in putting on overalls and working in his Burley tobacco fields. At all other time he is at your service.



## ADELARD CHARLES TROTTIER

**M**EDICINE offers the chance of many substantial rewards in money, as well as confers a sort of public dignity; but, it is sad to admit, to men of genuine ambition who yearn to leave their mark upon their time, it holds out no real temptation. Sir Charles Tupper was a great doctor, but, as a physician, his name is writ in water. Sir Charles is remembered only as a statesman. Hippocrates himself, "the father of medical science", would not survive but for the halo with which his person was aureoled. The Greeks thought he descended from the gods.

But if the profession yields such a poor harvest of immortality, it brings, on the other hand, an inner happiness that far surpasses all the joy of "gloria mundi". Few doctors feel the itch of fame; the

knowledge that every day they relieve a suffering humanity, restore health, and strive to improve methods of treating diseases is a reward far greater than the glitter of celebrity.

Adelard Charles Trottier is a physician and a surgeon. He has been practicing both branches of medicine since 1906, the year he graduated from Western University, magna cum laude and with the gold medal. At first interne at Hotel Dieu, Windsor, Sarnia General and St. Joseph's, in London, he opened an office in Walkerville, in 1907. Six months later he went to Belle River and was practitioner there for twenty consecutive years. In 1927 he removed to Windsor, where he has a bureau at 1073 Wyandotte Street East. He is a

Member of the County, Provincial and Dominion Medical Associations, Examiner for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and is a former Examiner for the Canadian Medical Council. He is on the Hotel Dieu Staff and, in 1928, was President of that staff.

Dr. Trottier was born at Lacolle, in the County of St. Jean d'Iberville, P. Q., November 8, 1878. When he was three years of age his parents, Narcisse Trottier and Marie Savage, migrated to Tilbury, Ont. It was in the Public Schools of the Township of Tilbury North that he received his primary education. From the common schools he passed to the Chatham Collegiate, and thence to Western University, London, where he studied medicine.

We often hear of self-made men. Industrialism furnishes many examples of men who have risen from the lower strata to the pinnacles of power, influence, and wealth. Self-made men in the liberal professions are fewer. Yet, now and then, we cross them on the paths and by-paths of life. Dr. Trottier is one of them.

He has earned his way from the day he left the free public school. Twenty-five and thirty years ago education in any line cost less than nowadays; yet for one to struggle through the various and lengthy courses to graduation in academic and professional institutions, through his own efforts and earnings, was considered a worthy achievement. Dr. Trottier performed it.

He has carried on through life with the same dogged determination that characterized his student days. His very features, demeanour and talk denote a strong character, a patient disposition, an analytical mind and an instinctive rectitude.

Fuss and ostentation irritate him; vain display and high-falutinism he abhors. He is as modest as the stock from which he springs.

Rugged of constitution he can spend a hard night with an obstetrical case, then go on all next day without fatigue. He is not given to those strong emotions which eventually destroy all high-strung natures. He is cool and deliberate, two qualities befitting a man of his profession.

During his score years of residence in Belle River Dr. Adelard Trottier took an active part in the municipal affairs of the town. He was Mayor of Belle River, County Councillor, High School Trustee, and was Secretary of the St. Jean Baptiste School for many years. He was Hydro Commissioner for the town for several years including 1928, that is for one year after his departure for Windsor.

Politically he is identified with the Liberal Party. He was President of the East Essex Liberal Association during the years 1925-26-27 and 1928.

Golf and Hunting are his principal recreations. The first he carries on at Beach Grove and Roseland, whilst his hunting is done in Northern Ontario and other points where game abounds.

On June 3, 1908, Dr. Trottier married Beatrice Girard, daughter of Irene Girard, for many years a school teacher in Essex County and in the latter years of his life Deputy Collector of Revenue at Windsor and London. The children are: Irene, Adelard Jr., and Leo. Dr. and Mrs. Trottier live at 649 Victoria Avenue, Windsor.



## HENRY ARTHUR WHITE



**H**E belongs to that phalanx of young business men in Windsor, whose energy, go-ahead spirit and vision are such great factors in the development of the Border Cities.

Henry A. White is a native of Windsor. He was born there, at 520 Ouellette Ave., the old White homestead, August 11, 1886, his father and mother being the late Geo. E. White and Matilda Turner. He was educated in Park Street Public School and in the Windsor Collegiate Institute.

Mr. White has been engaged in the Builders' Supply Business since 1905. He is at the head of possibly the oldest firm dealing in builders' supplies of the Province of Ontario. The business was established in 1880, by the late Geo. E. White, and has been in continuous operation since that time—nearly half a century. From its inception until 1913, the White office and yards were located on Pitt St., two doors

west of the Laing Building. In that year, however, expansion demanded their removal to their present location, on Windsor Avenue, between Banwell and Shepherd streets, where the yards occupy an entire city block, about an acre and one-half. This long record of continuous operation, in a field where competition is keen and hazards numerous, is a tribute to the soundness of the policy of the firm. Windsor boasts of no finer performance in the realm of competitive business.

In 1918 the business was incorporated under the title of Geo. E. White & Son Limited, and in 1927 the firm added coal and coke to its general trade. Mr. Henry White is Vice-President and Manager of the company. He is also Secretary of the Windsor Sand & Gravel Company, and affiliated with the River Sand Brick Company, established in 1927.

Henry A. White never sought public office. Yet general politics have always attracted him. He was for sixteen years Secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the old constituency of North Essex, and during the illness which prematurely carried Oliver J. Wilcox to his grave, he acted as private secretary to the late M. P. He enjoys a political campaign and is in the thick of it when one is on. Of an unselfish disposition he is moved into action only by his convictions; he seeks neither favours nor honours; he loves the clash of opinions; "that's the only way to light", he says.

Henry A. White married, March 16, 1914, Edith Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Hart, of Detroit. There are two children: Helen Carrol and Mary Elizabeth, both at home, at 85 Niagara, Walkerville, Ont.

Fraternally Mr. White is a Mason. His club affiliations are with Rotary and with Essex Golf and Country Club. His chief recreations are Golf and Fishing.

He has travelled extensively in Canada and United States, and takes more than passing interest in paintings and music.



## JOSEPH EDWARD (FRED) FERRARI

**W**HEN I asked Joseph Edward (Fred) Ferrari if he had a political record his reply was abrupt and laconic. "Plenty", he said.

This 'plenty' record was confined to 1928, when he was Reeve of the historic Township of Sandwich East. His political enemies endeavoured to make capital of his reverses in his early business enterprises, and lengthy litigation ensued. The result of it all was a complete vindication of Mr. Ferrari's stand and a hundredfold increase in his personal popularity. He was again vindicated in the election of 1929, when he was elected by an overwhelming majority.

Fred Ferrari felt the sting of the political tarantula in 1926. At the request of a large number of friends he presented him-

self as a candidate for councillor in his native Township of Sandwich East. In the following contest (January 1927) he was elected by a handsome majority, and during the ensuing year he became the centre of attraction through his strategic attacks upon the ruling majority of the township council. He gained so much prominence by his barrage that he was urged to oppose Reeve Wilfrid Renaud in the elections of January 1928. The contest was a bitter one, but he won out by a slight margin. His tenancy of office was marked by an opposition which at times was tinted with political rancour. But he steadfastly held on, thus adding to his chosen role of Nemesis that of Leonidas willing to die in the pass, if need be. But, in the end, Fred

Ferrari demonstrated that his sword was unsplintered.

Fred Ferrari has had a colorful career, although only 34 years of age. Son of Louis Ferrari and Marie Joinville, he learned to read and cypher at the old Union School on Tecumseh Road, in Sandwich East. At the age of eleven he became a protege of the late Justice R. F. Sutherland, then Liberal Member for North Essex and Speaker of the House of Commons, and he was appointed page in the Halls of Parliament. While in Ottawa he attended High School, an academic training which he supplemented with a special course in Engineering at McGill University, Montreal.

On leaving the university he accepted a position on the inspection staff of the St. Lawrence Bridge Company, builders of the Quebec Bridge, and later (1915-16) he was employed by Whitehead and Kales, of Detroit. During the early and latter part of the Great War—he was refused the privilege of enlisting on the grounds of physical unfitness—he was Inspector for the Canadian Bridge Company, which was then building parts for the Department of the Merchant Marine of the United States Government.

A few years later he started business for himself in the Border Cities. Not unlike many his first undertakings were unsucces-

ful; but these initial setbacks only served—as they should—to reinvigorate his pluck, and, in 1926, he launched into the brokerage business under the firm name of Ferrari and Co., Real Estate, Insurance and Builders of Homes. The offices of Ferrari and Co. are located in the Douglas Building, Windsor, Ont.

Fred Ferrari is one of those natures of unalloyed steel who never brook obstacles. When their back is against the wall the position is turned into a footing for a new onrush upon the blockhouses ahead. I have known many such dauntless characters; they rarely failed to go 'over the top'. There is something of the bulldog about them; and, in the end, courage, stick-to-it-iveness and tenacity are sure keys to success. Fred Ferrari should go far.

Fred Ferrari's home is on Tecumseh Road in his own Township of Sandwich East. It is shared since February 11, 1922, by Mabel Riberdy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Riberdy, of Ford, and five children.

He is a Fourth Degree Knight of Columbus and member of the St. Clair and Lions Clubs. He is a good sport and loves sports of all kinds. However, he limits his sports to Golf. That's what it is to be in politics, even only municipal. . . . Your time is not yours.

## URGEL JACQUES



**U**RGEL JACQUES is a product of business and the farm. He was only seven when his parents—Elzear Jacques and Marceline Messier, both of sturdy, old-regime stock—and their family, arrived at Tecumseh, from St. Barthelemy, P.Q. His father was a Builder and Contractor, but he also owned a farm, a mile east of Tecumseh, which he operated with the aid of his children.

His school days ended—they ended when he was 12—Urgel Jacques was assigned to the farm, where he remained until he reached the age of twenty. Meanwhile, however, he had started to learn the carpenter trade, under his father, and it was not long before he showed a marked preference for that occupation. Accordingly he left the paternal fireside, taking with him a tool box, apt hands, a stack of ambition, and a bundle of hope. This was in 1885.

For twenty years thereafter he worked at his chosen occupation, for some time with the Globe Furniture Company, but principally with his brother, the late Euclid

Jacques, for many years a prominent Building Contractor of Windsor,—also an Alderman for several terms in the same city.

In 1905 Mr. Jacques started business on his own account. Windsor and the contiguous municipalities—now the Border Cities—were then on the threshold of an era of hectic progress. The development of industry was giving the building trade a strong impetus, and Urgel Jacques, visioning an opportunity, threw his hat in the ring. Fortified by twenty-five years of practical experience, he brought to his enterprise other qualifications which assured his success: a sense for the esthetic, self-confidence, a traditional regard for efficiency, creative ideas, a strong capacity to produce, and that matter-of-factness which is one of the ear-marks of economics. These qualities are expressed in many buildings and private homes in Windsor and vicinity—the Loiselleville R. C. Church, St. Alphonsus Hall, LaSalle and Eldorado Apartments, to mention only a few.

Small of stature he is vivacious, animated, eager and forward-looking. His dark eyes and firm features denote pungency and keenness. His bonhomie is characteristic of his race, and of his ancestral lineage.

Urgel Jacques was born December 13, 1865. On July 2, 1889, he married Agnes Campeau, daughter of Louis Campeau and Catherine Parent, of Tecumseh. To this marriage were born seven children: Marie, at home; Anna, the late Mrs. Lawrence Reaume, of Windsor; Alexander Joseph, a Physician, of Windsor; Belle, now Mrs. Earl Johnston, of Detroit; Irene, who is the wife of Harold Quinlan, of Detroit; Florence and Marguerite, at home, at 600 Dougall Avenue, Windsor.

Mr. Jacques has travelled considerably on the North American Continent, and, in 1927, visited Europe, in company with his daughter Florence. He is a Charter Member of the Windsor Knights of Columbus Council, and a Life Member of the C. M. B. A. and C. O. F.

In politics he is a Liberal and is well informed on matters concerning the welfare and progress of his country.



## SAMUEL MATHER

**S**AMUEL MATHER was born in Tilbury East, October 17, 1858. He is thus in his seventies. His father was Ralph Mather and his mother Margaret Moffat.

Educated in the common schools of his native township he never saw the serene atmosphere of the college or the university. Leaving the paternal homestead at the age of twenty-three, he immediately began to steer his own ship. This was in 1881, the year he took over his father's Flour & Feed Mill at Stoney Point. Mr. Mather has had his products on the market since that time, with but one interval, from 1919 to 1924. In 1896 The Mather Flour Mill at Stoney Point was razed by a disastrous fire, and Samuel Mather bought the Tilbury Flour & Feed Mill, which he operated until 1919, when he disposed of it. In 1924 he repurchased the mill, in society with his son, Van Samuel, and that mill is at present continuing a tradition which is now nearing the half-century mark.

Samuel Mather has not been identified only with the industrial life of Tilbury and Tilbury North. He has also been mixed with the political life of these two municipal corporations. He was Reeve of Tilbury North in 1895 and 1896, and Reeve of Tilbury in 1909, 1910 and 1911. He was also for many years a Separate School Trustee in Tilbury, and has otherwise contributed to the advancement of Tilbury by himself always carrying the insignia of progress.

The Stoney Point and Tilbury Flour & Feed Mills have had a wide influence in the development of Essex County—also Kent County. Few other establishments of the county have had closer relations with the farmers and grain producers. On the other hand few mills have produced commodities which have so long enjoyed public favour. Mr. Mather may justly claim the credit of a



pioneer in the peninsula's industrial and commercial life. He has also contributed to Canada's national reputation by the quality and standard of his products.

Mr. Mather is a member of the C.M.B.A. and was President of the Tilbury branch of that mutual society for many years. He is also a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and a Knight of Columbus.

On July 5, 1881, he married Odile Renaud, daughter of the late Marshall Renaud, of Belle River. There are four children living. They are: Van Samuel, in Tilbury; Olive M., wife of H. J. Beuglet, of Windsor; Edgar W., of Windsor, and Agatha, now Mrs. John D. Chick, of Windsor. Another daughter, Laura B., died in 1920, at the age of 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather reside at 160 Hall Avenue, Windsor.

## HENRY JOSEPH BEUGLET



**H**E WAS only nineteen when he ceased to occupy vicarious positions. He had, prior to that age, done some clerking in a drug store and behind a dry goods counter, but at nineteen, after his school days at Tilbury and at the Chatham Business College, he took over his father's Furniture and Funeral Directing business at Tilbury and soon built up a large clientele in those twin lines. As years passed by and as science progressed he enlarged upon his original undertakings and Music and Musical Instruments became part of his stock in trade. Later again he broadened his scope and he added the Ford Agency to his already large enterprises.

Henry Joseph Beuglet remained in business in Tilbury for thirty consecutive years (1894-1924). Meanwhile he acquired considerable real estate in the Town of Tilbury and in the adjoining townships of Tilbury North and Tilbury East. The Beuglet Block on Main Street, in Tilbury, stands as

a tribute to his enterprise and to his perspectiveness. In 1924 he disposed of most of this property and bought real estate in Windsor—notably the Ouellette Apartment. Three years later he sold the Ouellette Apartment and became the owner of downtown business property in Windsor as well as of residential properties. He is now engaged almost exclusively in the management of his estates, delving into investment and brokerage only as concomitants to his own affairs. His offices are at 315 Wyandotte Street West, Windsor.

From clerk behind a counter to a position of independence is a far cry. Mr. Beuglet has travelled this distance, not perhaps in the record time that some fortunes are made nowadays, but we may say in a comparatively short time, especially if we take into account the means at hand and the opportunities offering. I attribute his success to the basic qualities of hard work, innate sagacity, the sense of vision and values, self-reliance and the consciousness of progress about him. He has wisdom, and real wisdom is a Solomonic virtue.

Henry Joseph Beuglet was born at Belle River, Ontario, June 9, 1875, the son of Henry Beuglet by his wife Marie Renaud.

On August 19, 1907, he married Olive M., daughter of Samuel Mather and Odile Renaud, of Tilbury and Windsor. This union has been blessed by six children: Henrietta, Blanche, Paul, Margaret, Laura and William. His residence is at 1000 Giles Boulevard East, Windsor.

While in Tilbury he sat in the Council Chambers for three terms, and he also acted as School Trustee. In politics he supports the Liberal Party. He is a Knight of Columbus and plays Golf at St. Clair Country Club.

He has travelled extensively on the North American Continent, and in 1922, he visited Europe, whence he has brought numerous objects of Art and Paintings.

Meet Henry J. Beuglet, genial, cheerful, who has not lost his humanness in contact with hard-boiled business.



## EDWARD BLAKE WINTER

**E**DWARD BLAKE WINTER was born at Stratford, January 21, 1874. His father, William Winter, having removed to Brandon, Manitoba, where he had the distinction of being the first Mayor of that city upon its incorporation as such, Blake was educated there, taking his secondary training in the High Schools of Iowa and Detroit. His mother was Agnes McMillan. She is living in Windsor.

At nineteen Blake quit school and engaged in newspaper work and general publicity. In 1899 he came to Windsor, and soon after he bought out the Windsor Review, a newspaper of considerable influence. A few years afterwards he became manager of a Detroit Business College, and

in 1903 he started the Detroit Commercial College, which he successfully conducted until 1910. In that year he disposed of his educational institution in Detroit and engaged in Real Estate and Insurance in Windsor, forming a partnership with Victor Williamson, which existed until 1924, when it was dissolved. He has since devoted himself to his private interests. His office is on Pitt Street West, Windsor.

Edward Blake Winter became prominent in Windsor public affairs in 1916, when he was first elected Alderman. Most of his time since then has been unselfishly given to service, service to his city and service to his fellowmen. He was eight years on the Windsor Council, and during the years 1919

and 1920, he was First Magistrate of the city. He is now Traffic Commissioner, a post which he has occupied since 1927.

There are few men in the Border Cities who are better acquainted with the machinery of municipal government than E. Blake Winter. He has made of municipal politics his hobby, and being natively inclined to public service, he has made a careful and painstaking study of all problems arising out of municipal management and administration. His only reward for his services has been the confidence which the people of Windsor have been consistent in showing him.

One of his outstanding achievements as public servant has been his advocacy of taking over the Sandwich, Windsor & Amherstburg Ry. The idea came to him in 1917 when he was Chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Windsor City Council. To that end he sought and obtained the co-operation of the late Sir Adam Beck—of glorious memory—and as a result the road was taken over by the interested municipalities and operated by the Hydro for the people. He is now President of the W. E. & L. S. association which has for its object the taking over of this suburban railway under an arrangement with the municipalities enjoying the facilities which that railway affords, to be operated the same as the city lines. Mr. Winter has shown in the promotion of these projects foresight, vision, courage and persistency.

In the limelight since 1916, E. Blake Winter rose to higher prominence in 1925, when he was chosen as Liberal candidate in the federal elections of that year. That some day he will again enter the wider field of Dominion politics is not a matter of doubt to his friends, and to the many who know his qualifications for service, and who

appreciate earnestness, a high standard of morality in public life, the spirit of tolerance and moderation, broad-mindedness and all-round ability.

Mr. Winter in addition is justly considered one of the most effective platform speakers in Essex County—and, yes, he speaks English, the King's English.

He is President of the Border Chamber of Commerce (1929) and under his leadership this eminent public body is making history in the Border Cities. He is also Vice-President of the Essex County Automobile Club, an organization whose chief aim has been to keep Essex County on the map and in the foreground. He is, moreover, President of the Border Branch of the Navy League of Canada, and has directed the activities of that important association since 1924.

He is Vice-President of the Mutual Finance Corporation, Limited, and Director of the Guaranty Trust Company Limited, both of Windsor.

Fraternally he is a 32nd degree Mason, Past Master of Great Western Lodge, Shriner, Past Monarch of Othmar Grotto and Venerable Prophet of the Supreme Council of that Order.

Socially he is affiliated with the Essex Golf and Country Club, and politically he is President of the West Essex Liberal Association. He is active in all these undertakings and connections, and gives to all unsparingly of time, talent and capacity.

Edward Blake Winter married, October 4, 1899, Mabel A. Roddy, daughter of David M. Roddy and Elizabeth Vigar, of Windsor. There is one son, George Bruce, a student in Arts at Western University, London, Ontario. His residence is at 1122 Victoria Avenue, Windsor.





## JOHN CECIL MUXLOW

**H**E IS a member of the firm of Wilson Muxlow, Limited, Building Contractors, of Windsor, to whose credit are due such buildings as the following: Masonic Temple, Windsor; Holy Name School, Windsor; Holy Rosary School, Ford; David Maxwell School, Ford; Fire Hall, Windsor; addition to Walker Distillery Power Plant, and many others.

John Cecil Muxlow learned his trade in Leasingham, Lincolnshire, England, where he was born, May 29, 1889, the son of John Muxlow and Mary Jane Thompson. After his school days in the Leasingham Common and Continuation Schools he began a five-year apprenticeship in the Building Trade. He was then sixteen. At twenty-one he

started on his own account with a capital of 20£. It was not much. But what he lacked in capital he supplied with experience and aptness, and in less than three years he built himself, at Leasingham, a strong reputation and a small reserve. He carried both across the Atlantic to Toronto in 1913, and there became associated with some of the largest contracting firms. In 1916 he was sent to Windsor by Wells & Gray, as foreman on work which that firm was doing there. In 1917 he accepted the position of Superintendent for the R. Westcott Company, Limited, and carried on in that capacity until 1920, when he launched into the contracting business for himself. Seven years later, in 1927, he formed the company referred to at the outset, namely:

Wilson-Muxlow, Limited, whose offices are located in the Tuson Building, Victoria Avenue.

John C. Muxlow has not idled time away since boyhood. With that doggedness which is characteristic of the British he has fought at all times, and some times against odds that would have downed many less stout hearts. At forty he is sitting on the summit—the prize for energy, resolution . . . . and knowledge.

Apart from his business relationships Mr. Muxlow has many associations in Windsor. He has been Park Commissioner since 1926, and in 1927 and 1928 he was Chairman of that Board. He is President of the Essex County Flower Show Association, which held its first annual show in 1928, and whose activities reflect progress along a line destined to make Essex the Flower Garden of Canada. He is a Mason, Scottish Rite, and Prophet of Othmar Grotto. He is a Member of Roseland Golf and Country Club, and in 1929 was appointed Captain of that club.

Prior to his coming to Canada he was for five years (1909-1913) attached to the 4th Battalion, E Company of the Lincolnshire Regiment, in the Territorial Army, where he learned the virtue of patriotism and the value of good sportsmanship, and where he also learned to appreciate the relationship between good health and clean sports. Since coming to Windsor he has endeavoured to foster Good Sports, and in recognition for his enthusiasm in that field he has been appointed Director of the Essex County Automobile Club, Director of Essex County Amateur Swimming Association, Hon. Member of the Mohawk Boys Athletic Club, and Vice-President of the Windsor Cricket Club.

Mr. Muxlow was married, March 26, 1913, to Edith, daughter of Charles and Annie Caunt, of Leasingham, England. There are two children: Freda and Patricia, at home at 7 Giles Boulevard East, Windsor.



## GEORGE JANISSE

**I**N NEARLY every page of Essex County history, from the earliest days of colonization to the present, the name of Janisse is to be found. A few years after Antoine de LaMothe Cadillac founded "La Colonie du Detroit" Francois Janisse migrated here and established himself on a "lopin de terre" stretching from the present location of the Canadian Pacific station into the upland. A mason by trade he helped to rebuild the historic Ste. Anne Church in Detroit, where colonists on both sides of the Detroit River attended church services. When "La Mission de la Pointe de Montreal" was established Francois Janisse definitely settled on his farm and there became the sire of a long lineage of stalwart citizens, all of whom have left

their indelible mark in the civic and social life of the county.

George Janisse is the son of the late Climaque Janisse, by his wife Marie Reaume. He was born September 11, 1879, at a point on the riverfront in what is now W. H. Furlong's residence, in Riverside. The district was then part of the Township of Sandwich East, in the political history of which Climaque Janisse played a conspicuous part, being at one time Reeve of the municipality.

Educational facilities were not as great in those days as they are now, but George Janisse attended a little school which existed at the time in the vicinity, within a few yards east from the spot where today

stands William A. St. Louis' residence. Unfortunately conditions at the farm demanded young George's help and thus he was withdrawn from school at the age of ten. He worked on the farm until the age of fifteen when the urge for more schooling began to press upon him. He therefore attended, for one year, Notre Dame du Lac School, in what is now the City of East Windsor (formerly Ford City). Returning to the farm once more he again worked on the paternal homestead for four years. At nineteen, anxious for more schooling he became a student at Assumption College, in Sandwich, and followed classes for one year. By that time his father had become a Funeral Director in Windsor, and thus George Janisse started on a career of his own.

The choice of an occupation being necessarily restricted he first thought of learning a trade. To that end he became an apprentice in the Milner-Walker Wagon Works (now Ford Motor Company), and two years later entered the employ of The Globe Furniture Company (now the Studebaker Corporation). He worked at the furniture trade for two years and then joined his father in the Funeral Directing business. He remained two years in his father's establishment, and then engaged in the insurance business, an occupation which he pursued for three years. In 1908 he travelled in the Province of Quebec as salesman for the D. M. Ferry Seed Company, and in January 1909, confident that his experience would stand him good in a business of his own, he crossed to Detroit and opened Funeral Directing Parlours, in company with his brother, the late Raymond Janisse, under the title of Janisse Bros.

The partnership of Janisse Bros., Funeral Directors, was successful from the beginning. In 1919 parlours were opened in Windsor and there also prosperity smiled upon the partnership, but in 1922 a sad accident occurred. Raymond was killed in Detroit, in an automobile collision, thus leaving George with the double task of taking care of a growing enterprise, yet an enterprise inconveniently located for a single management. It was at this time that Armand J. Janisse, George's brother, joined the partnership, which has continued to this day under the original name of Janisse Brothers. Their Windsor parlours are located at 539 London Street, West, and their Detroit offices are at 2267 Jefferson East.

Tall of build, erect, dignified, sympathetic, George Janisse as a Funeral Director is in his element. His success in this line bespeaks not only innate aptitudes, but also a deep understanding of the delicate responsibilities resting upon him in the performance of his work.

George Janisse is a Knight of Columbus, a past President of the Windsor Branch of St. Jean Baptiste Society, a member of the Artisans Canadiens-Francais, of l'Union St. Joseph du Canada, and of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and is President (1929) of the C.M.B.A., Windsor Branch. He is also member of Le Club Lasalle.

On September 7, 1915, George Janisse married Louise M., daughter of F. X. Genest and Zoe Ouellette, of Sandwich. There are five children: Marie Louise, Vincent, Roland, Madeleine and Jean Baptiste, all at home, at 539 London Street West, Windsor.



## CECIL FREDERICK CLAPP



**H**E SPRANG from the ranks of business, his father being engaged in the wholesale and retail marketing of meat in Exeter, Devonshire County, England. His mother, Ellen Bond, was also a woman of fine business acumen.

Cecil Frederick Clapp was born at Exeter, March 9, 1889. He was educated at the Exeter Diocesan Training College, and was slated for the Anglican ministry, when death in his family not only brought his training to an end but completely changed his destiny. At fourteen he joined his father's establishment and remained attached to it until the lure of the New World caused him to leave home and country and to attempt fortune in Canada, the land of promise and opportunity. He set foot on Canadian soil in 1905 and made Windsor his goal. There he became employed in the Shipping Department of J. F. Smyth Company, wholesale grocers. In July 1906 he joined the British American Brewing Company in the capacity of Shipping Clerk, a

position which he held until 1915, when he enlisted with the 99th Battalion for overseas service in the Great War (1914-18). Upon arrival in England he was transferred to the Canadian Pay Corps and was made Superintending Clerk at London, with the rank of Staff Quartermaster Sergeant. He was demobilized in April 1920, that is a year and a half after the cessation of hostilities.

Returning to Windsor he again associated himself with the British American Brewing Company as Shipping Clerk. In 1926 the brewers of Ontario formed a company to take care of their export business and Cecil Frederick Clapp was appointed General Manager of that company. In 1927 the British American Brewing Company was reorganized and on January 1, 1928, Mr. Clapp assumed the office of General Manager. At the annual meeting of the company, held in December, 1928, he was made a Director, and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors he was appointed Vice-President, Chas. S. King being made President. Mr. Clapp is also a Director of the Brewers Warehousing Company of Ontario, and a Director of the Conveyors of Canada, Limited.

This chronological recital of facts in C. F. Clapp's life is the description of a real personal achievement. There is in those facts, punch, pep and perspicacity. Mr. Clapp has made a good investment of his time since coming to Canada. In childhood he stuffed himself with tingling, snapping, dynamic ambition, and he started to reach the goal of his ambition in early manhood. At 41 he has reached that goal and he has reached it by following the only path that can possibly lead to success—hard work, conscientious application and honest service.

On October 16, 1918, Cecil Frederick Clapp married Maude Harris, daughter of Captain George Harris, of Cardiff, Wales. There is one child, Joan, at home at 970 Bruce Avenue, Windsor.

Mr. Clapp is a Mason and a Shriner. He has a membership in the Roseland and Golf and Country Club, but his chief form of recreation is Hunting and Horseback Riding.

## FRANK DONE RIBERDY



**H**E WILL go down in history as the Mayor during whose administration the metal-sounding, eulogistic, ego-parading name of Ford City, was changed into the metronymic name of East Windsor.

Frank Done Riberdy is the son of Charles Riberdy and the late Fannie Cartier, and was born at Stoney Point, September 13, 1879. He was educated in the separate schools of Stoney Point and Windsor, whereto his parents removed when he was only nine, and where he spent his boyhood days. When he was sixteen his parents crossed the 49th latitude and went to North Adams, Mass., and Frank D., then a student in the Windsor High School, followed them. His education was completed in the North Adams Business College.

His sojourn in the New England States

lasted until 1904, during which time he either worked in textile factories or traveled for silverware manufacturers. In 1904 he returned to Canada and settled in that portion of Sandwich East which is now incorporated into East Windsor. For the following four years he worked at odd jobs, principally sign painting. In 1908 he opened grocery stores at the corner of Sandwich and Pillette and at the corner of Ottawa and Pillette. In 1914 he disposed of that business and started in the Insurance Brokerage, with offices on St. Luke's Road. In 1923 he incorporated his extensive insurance and real estate business under the title of Realty Trust Limited, of which he is President, and in 1928 he moved his offices to 57 Edna Street, where a new building was erected.

Frank Done Riberdy began his public career as Member of the Board of Health of Sandwich East in 1907. He has been holding some appointive or elective public office ever since: Tax Collector for Sandwich East; Councillor in Ford City; Member of the Ford Housing Commission; Hydro Commission; Parks Commissioner, and finally, as a climax to a prodigally varied career, Mayor of Ford, now East Windsor, for 1927, 1928 and 1929. This is a record of 22 years in public office and he is not through.

Frank D. Riberdy is a man of strong convictions on public questions and usually upholds them with an unflinching courage. He has dynamited his way upwards by pluck and determination, and in the field of business he has progressed with that steadiness which always follows a keen perspective, a wise judgment and a sober mind.

On October 9, 1906, Frank D. Riberdy took as his wife Martha Maisonville, daughter of the late William Maisonville and Eulalie Janisse. There are four children: Charles, Lawrence, Julius George and Elise, all at home on Tecumseh Road, East Windsor.



## JOHN HENRY RAY

**W**HEN John Henry Ray left his sunny Italy to emigrate and settle in America his only talisman was his parents' advice: "You are leaving your birth soil," said Louis Ray and Paulina Rossi, "to seek your fortune in a foreign land. All we can bequeath to you is a good name. In Italy that name is unstained, keep it such. We have not been able to give you a high education, but we have given you the example of a clean life. Live up to the principles we have taught you. Be fair, honest and just. Think of yourself but do not forget that this world is a brotherhood. Work and work hard, but focus your eyes upon the future. You have ambition, otherwise you would not forsake your Italian citizenship. Direct that ambition towards things that elevate. Remember that God created man to keep his head up. Never do anything that would cause you to lower it."

When John H. Ray landed in Detroit, in 1903, he was only sixteen years of age. He came there on borrowed money, with only a rudimentary education—he left school at nine—and with no other physical assets than his brawn. But he had dreams, dreams of riches and wealth, at least comparative wealth. These dreams were only infantile fixations, but in a land of promise, why should not a man entertain hopes for betterment, for the higher attainments?

It was in this mood of thought that John Ray arrived in Detroit. He could read Italian and write a few sentences in that language, but that was all. What was he to do in a country where the language is English and help plentiful? Fortunately he had seen, in Italy, between the ages of nine and sixteen, many hardships, and so was prepared to take his chance with the



thousands who were offering their services in store, shop and factory. But he was disappointed. It was not in a store, nor a shop, nor a factory that he found work; it was with a contractor—Thomas Zachariah Chick—and not in Detroit, where he lived, but in Windsor.

Yes it was with Tom Chick that John Henry Ray received his first introduction into business, business on both small and large scale. The school was not to be disdained, and for three years he toiled, laboured, studied and learned. At the end of three years he returned to his adopted city—Detroit—and there obtained employment as foreman—at the age of nineteen, mind you—with Wilfrid Osterhout, in sewer and concrete work. He remained with Wilfrid Osterhout for one year, and then joined the civic staff of Detroit, becoming an employee of the Waterworks Department. For three years he worked in the capacity of foreman and supervisor in that department, and finally he changed employment to become foreman on building construction. At 23 his education in construction and concrete work had reached sufficient breadth to warrant a trial in business for himself. It was then that he came back to Windsor and formed a partnership with his good and trusted friend, Louis A. Merlo.

The firm of Merlo, Merlo & Ray is one of the best known of its kind in Western Ontario, and one of the largest. The original partnership was started on a shoestring. All Messrs. Merlo and Ray put into it was plenty of brawn, a few years of experience, a high sense of responsibility, and some cash. Without the last-mentioned asset—a few dollars—things would have gone on just the same, but the other three opened the way to success immediately. Since then the firm has been a powerful factor in the progress that has been achieved in the Border Cities.

Achievements of the character of John H. Ray's are not common. He came to America from Italy at 16, without letters of recommendation, with no knowledge whatever of the English language and in debt. Untutored and destitute, unskilled in any line, timid, his only means to fulfill the urge that lies at the bottom of all honourable men's

hearts, was a pair of arms, good habits, the faculty to observe and the desire to learn. He has succeeded; enough is said. Today he is a good Canadian, an exemplary citizen, alert and progressive, hardworking and reliable, trustworthy and trusted. For the country's sake give us more John Rays, less immigration red tape and less racial sentimentalism.

John Henry Ray was born February 22, 1887, in the Town of Bernate, on the River Ticino, within a few miles of the Cathedral City of Milan. His parents, Louis Ray (Re in Italian) and Paulina Rossi, were paysans and therefore gave him but a few years of schooling. He left the Lower Schools of his native town at the age of nine. His first employment after his school days was in a fruit store. He later worked out here and there, wherever he could obtain a job. The highest he ever earned in Italy was six cents a day, a modicum one must confess.

Today, at the age of 42, John H. Ray is Vice-President of Merlo, Merlo & Ray, Ltd., Vice-President of Essex Transit Company, Limited; Vice-President of River Sand Brick Co., Ltd.; Director of Canada Paving & Supply Corporation Limited, and Vice-President of Border Land & Investment Company, Ltd.

He has been a member of the Walkerville Separate School Board since 1927; he is a member of the East Windsor Housing Commission and member of the Border Chamber of Commerce. He is affiliated with the Order of Moose, is a Knight of Columbus, and is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, in Detroit.

In politics he is a Liberal, and his club associations include the Beach Grove Country Club.

He has traveled back to his native country on two occasions, 1921 and 1926, when he also visited the principal cities of several European countries. On his last trip abroad he brought back his parents, who are now living with him at 343 Riverside Drive, Ford.

On January 17, 1911, John Ray married Lina Moroni, daughter of Ambrose Moroni, by whom he has four children: Paul, Norman, Marvin and John, Jr.



## DAMIEN GOURD



**D**AMIEN GOURD was born in the copper district of Northern Michigan, of the marriage of Cyprien Gourd and Melina Villeneuve, the date of his birth being July 21, 1873, and the place, Calumet. Educated in the shadows of the mines his landscape did not, at first, reach beyond the unromantic mists of his environment, and his first job, after his school days, was as wiper in an engine room. He worked there until the age of 22, when an uncle—the late Father Villeneuve, of Tecumseh, Ont.,—solicitous of his nephew's career, urged him to resume his studies and obtain a liberal education. Mr. Gourd gave heed to the counsel and at 23, after an appalling waste of time, he entered the preparatory classes of the Separate School of Tecumseh. This was followed by a six-months' course at Assumption College, four years of classical studies with the Jesuits at the University of Detroit, and finally by a business course at the Detroit Business University, from which he emerged, at the age of 29, with an imprimatur that gave him an entree into

offices where bookkeeping is part of the routine work. Having started the second lap of his education with ambitions for cultural attainments age compelled him to take a utilitarian view of knowledge, and thus he finished his training by taking short-cuts to an economic career.

But born a "go-getter" Damien Gourd did not idle his time after his graduation. In 1903 he joined the staff of the Metropolitan Life and at the end of eleven months he was promoted to the post of Assistant Superintendent at Windsor. But even this early achievement did not satisfy him. If he could help others to success, why not help himself to success? It was while in that mood of thought that he opened an office, in 1905, as Insurance and Real Estate Broker, and the enterprise has been a success. His present offices are at 616 Pierre Avenue, in the basement of his home.

In addition to being Insurance and Real Estate Broker, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, Mr. Gourd is Secretary-Treasurer of the Separate School Board of Windsor, a position which he has held since 1912—an enviable and not very common record. In this connection I might recall the late President Eliot's, of Harvard, appreciation of the trend of modern educational aims. According to him it is "Power and Service." Mr. Gourd is no doubt a believer in that ideal, for he has given much to community, province and country in "Service", and he continues to do so.

Mrs. Gourd was formerly Miss Elodie Dugal, daughter of the late John Dugal and Agnes Christie, of Tecumseh. There were eight children, of whom five are living. They are: Alma, wife of Freman Dube, of East Windsor; Francis, Marcella, Marguerite and Pauline, at home.

Damien Gourd is a 4th Degree Knight of Columbus, and his Club affiliations include Roseland and St. Clair. In politics he is a Liberal, and in the Dominion elections of 1925, he was Returning Officer for West Essex.

Either in elections or in any field of action he never works or acts by proxy. He prefers to be on the job himself. It has paid him.

## WILLIAM HENRY FURLONG



**A** DISCIPLE of Themis he came into limelight by a cry for justice. It was in connection with the famous Spracklin-Trumbull case. He acted for the slain Trumbull's estate and he was instrumental in bringing Spracklin to trial.

William Henry Furlong, head of the legal firm of Furlong, Furlong, Awrey & St. Aubin, was born on a farm in Walpole Twp., County of Haldimand. Misfortune befell his father's estate when he was only eight years old, and thus his education was acquired in Hamilton. Following his matriculation in the Hamilton Collegiate he entered Osgoode Hall, where he had for lecturer on criminal law the late John King, father of the present Premier of Canada. He was called to the Bar in 1914.

After a short stay in Toronto he opened a law office at Leamington, succeeding Judge Boles who had recently been appointed County Judge at Simcoe. In the Spring of 1915 he took as partner E. C. Awrey, an old school chum, who took charge of the Leamington office while he

opened another office in Windsor. The two offices were conducted under the firm name of Furlong & Awrey until the Spring of 1919, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Furlong then took as partner his younger brother, Bernard, who had just been admitted to the practice of law. In 1925 he took in as partners the late R. L. Brackin, K.C., noted criminalist, and W. C. Lamarsh. Some eight months later W. C. Lamarsh returned to Chatham and in October 1926, R. L. Brackin died. Shortly afterwards he brought E. C. Awrey back into partnership, and the firm is now listed under the title mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The firm are Solicitors for Pere Marquette, Hydro Electric, and the Towns of Riverside, Ford and Leamington.

W. H. Furlong now confines his legal practice to Corporation and Municipal work, leaving all matters of litigation or appeal to his associates. He is President of the White Star Refining Co., Ltd., and President of Pioneers Distillers, Ltd., a firm which is spending millions in plant and equipment at Amherstburg. He is also President of Detroit Realty Limited and Wayne Realty Limited, both concerns being of Windsor.

In politics he is a Liberal and has been active in the interest of his party since 1917, when he acted as Official Agent for the late Hon. W. C. Kennedy, in the War Times Elections of that year. He is a 4th Degree Knight of Columbus, and when time permits he spends a few hours in recreation at St. Clair Golf Club.

In 1919, April 21, he married Beatrice E. Green, daughter of S. B. Green and Elizabeth Shannon, of Essex. There are five children: Mary Margaret, Barbara Jean, Elizabeth Ann, William Bernard and Patrick Garrett, all at home at 729 Riverside Drive, Riverside.

Born November 12, 1889, his father being Moses Henry Furlong and his mother Louisa Mary Owen, he learned from early life the full meaning of objective experience. He does not cherish puerilities. His whole life is wrapped about his work, his home and his family. That's why he is salient at forty.

## BERNARD HENRY FURLONG

**I** ONCE read, somewhere, that law is a fossil, that law has lost the blood of life. I interpreted the statement to mean that law, in nearly all countries, is bound by texts, that it is a series of mandates, most of them rigid, inconvenient and unyielding. But despite this position of the science of jurisprudence I believe that law is administered not only by statute and precedent but also by the spirit of reason. In any event I am convinced that Bernard Henry Furlong will never petrify with the law, if the law is a fossil, and that he has sufficient humaneness in his make-up to prefer the rational process to the mandatory system and the authority of historical parallelism.

Bernard Henry Furlong, like his brother, William H., was born on a farm in Haldimand County. Likewise also he studied in the schools of Hamilton and at Osgoode Hall. He was admitted to the Bar in 1919, at the age of 23, for he was born in 1896, the date of his birth being August 24.

Immediately after his graduation he joined his brother, W. H., in a partnership which still endures, the name of the firm now being Furlong, Furlong, Awrey & St. Aubin. He has always been engaged in court practice and general litigation, but now confines himself to Appeal Court work, Municipal Law and Counsel work. He excels in marshalling facts and in fitting them into the complex meshes of the law, without, however, giving the ultra-violet rays of the law the preference over facts, reason and the spirit of justice. He likes coherence in argument, and thoroughly abhors casuistry and obfuscation. He is not a sciolist; he wants to see the bottom of things, where the truth is. He has at heart the dignity of his profession.

Professionally he is a member of the following: Law Society of Upper Canada, Essex County Law Association, Ontario Bar Association, and Canadian Bar Association.



In politics he supports the policies of the Liberal Party. Socially he is a member of St. Clair Country Club, an affiliation which indicates his form of recreation.

During the World War he enlisted in the Royal Air Force and held the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. He was demobilized in 1918.

In 1922 he visited England, France and Germany. He had occasion to witness, in Germany, violent manifestations on the part of Communists against what these Marxian extremists are pleased to call the privileged and titled classes. Needless to say that he is not a radical.

Bernard Henry Furlong is married. His wife was formerly Miss Florence Green, daughter of S. B. Green and Elizabeth Walker of the Town of Essex. Their marriage was solemnized August 3, 1921. They are the parents of two children: Mary Theresa and Jane Frances. Their residence is at 72 Esdras Place, Riverside.



## EARL CARMAN AWREY



**N**OW a member of the firm of Furlong, Furlong, Awrey & St. Aubin, of Windsor, he has been practicing law since 1914. Born June 10, 1889, at Hamilton, of the marriage of George Awrey and Mary H. Fletcher, he was educated in the Hamilton Public Schools and Collegiate. After his matriculation he articulated with Gibson (late Sir John M.), Osborne, O'Reilly and Levy, and registered at Osgoode Hall as law student. Immediately after his admission to the Bar he formed a partnership with M. J. O'Reilly, at Hamilton, but in 1915 he removed to Leamington, where he joined his school friend, W. H. Furlong, in a legal society, under the title of Furlong & Awrey. In 1919 this partnership was

dissolved, Mr. Furlong going to Windsor and Mr. Awrey remaining at Leamington. He continued practicing at Leamington until 1926, when he again joined his former partner, Mr. Furlong, at Windsor, the new firm taking the name mentioned above.

Earl Carman Awrey specializes in general counsel work, and he has made his mark in that field. In court—and he is there oftener than anyone I know in Essex County—he shows a rare intellectual suppleness and displays a most urbane and genial demeanour. A master of strategy he can chill with his calm or, and with equal ease, scorch with his rapier-like blows, or inflame by pouring a torrent of fiery passion. But he never browbeats nor hectors, nor dictates. He argues. He has been in every court in Canada, from Police to Supreme, and has appeared before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in England. He was made a King's Counsel, June 3, 1929—a well-earned distinction.

A Director of the Leamington Golf and Country Club, Earl Carman Awrey's principal sport is Golf. He also enjoys Lawn Bowling.

Fraternally he is a Mason, Royal Arch, Past Preceptor in the Preceptory, Shriner, and member of the Orange Order. Politically he is a Conservative.

On May 4, 1920, Mr. Awrey married Edith C., daughter of the late Donald McLean and Rachel Clarke, of Orillia. From this marriage have issued the following children: Donald M., Ruth M., Elmer C., Bessie Jean and Edith Evelyn. His residence is at 268 Victoria Road, Walkerville.



## WILLIAM THOMAS SUTTON

THE Funeral Service Directing establishment of J. Sutton & Sons is a milestone in Windsor and the Border Cities, and milestones in the history of any community are generally marked by men of virility and vision. The establishment has been functioning in Windsor for more than thirty years, and prior to 1899, it was operating in the Town of Essex. Such a continuity of service in one line constitutes a tradition that deserves being recorded not only in the family album but also in the County annals.

William Thomas Sutton was born in the Town of Essex, June 3, 1882. His parents are J. Sutton and Sarah Donlon. The Essex Public and High Schools and the Detroit Business College contributed to his education, and at the age of 18 he became associated with his father in the latter's already long-established Funeral Directing business. He is thus the transitional link between the horse-drawn hearse of two decades ago and the present highly modernized motor vehicles for funerals.

In 1899 John Sutton removed to Windsor, where he founded the firm of J. Sutton & Sons, but William Thomas remained in Essex until 1903. In that year he also went to Windsor and joined his father, establishing, at the same time, a similar business in Detroit, with parlours at 4147 Trumbull Avenue. In 1909 he purchased his father's interests in the firm and he has since personally conducted the service, but always under the original and now historic name of J. Sutton & Sons, whose parlours and offices in Windsor are located at 623 Ouellette Avenue.

Tall and solid, with a luxurious crop of grey hair, his general bearing and per-



sonal appearance radiate that very air of solemn dignity which should always attend such rites as funerals. His success in his profession attests personality, and a quality of service that is in keeping with our spirit of progress and comfort.

Wm. T. Sutton is a 4th Degree Knight of Columbus and attends St. Alphonsus Church. He is a member of St. Clair Country Club, and he is very fond of that royal sport: Golf. In politics he is a Liberal.

Mrs. William Thomas Sutton was formerly Miss Mary Ryan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Ryan, of Toronto. They were married September 30, 1908. There is one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who is at home.

# ACHIEVEMENTANA

*(Notes re Volume I, Men of Achievement)*

- CHARLES STANLEY KING —Is now President of British American Brewing Company, Limited.
- CHARLES JAMES STODGELL—The sale of Butter-Nut Bread to Canada Bread has caused him to relinquish his position as Vice-President of that concern.
- R. L. DANIELS —He is no longer Mayor of Walkerville. He is member of Walkerville School Board, having headed the polls in the election of Dec., 1928.
- PAUL POISSON —Please address him as Lieutenant Colonel Paul Poisson, M.D., M.C., M.L.A.
- HARRY E. GUPPY —He has sold his interests in H. E. Guppy & Company, Ltd., and has retired from active business.
- THOMAS CHICK —Add to his offices that of Director of Canada Paving & Supply Corporation, Ltd.
- DANIEL THOMPSON —Has resigned as Windsor's Chief of Police and is now in brokerage business.
- CHARLES S. PORTER —Has resigned as Managing Director of Gotfredson Corporation and is now Chrysler Distributor, with showrooms on Ouellette Avenue, Windsor.
- VITAL BENOIT —No longer Mayor of Lasalle but still in municipal politics in that town.
- W. T. WESTGATE —The reduction of Windsor's Council to six members brought about his elimination from that body.
- LOUIS A. MERLO —His latest achievement was the organization of Canada Paving Supply Corporation, Limited, of which he is President.
- EUGENE T. MAILLOUX —Mr. Mailloux was drowned in Lake St. Clair, Sunday, July 28, 1929.
- ERNEST E. PARENT —He has dropped out of M & P and is now developing real estate interests.

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